The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,264.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 62	0
including postage	„ 72	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ELIAS—EZEKIEL—March 11th, at Fort Synagogue, by the Rev. M. Gindil, Solomon Elias, to Esther, the only daughter to Mr. Joseph Ezekiel.

DEATH.

MACWILLIAM—March 9th, at Malabar Hill, Francis MacWilliam, Esq., of the Bombay Presidency Bank, aged 29 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FRANCK—February 26th, at Courtenay Cottage, Coonoor, the wife of J. Franck, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

POWIS—STODDARD—March 1st, at Ootacamund, St. Stephen's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Dealtry, Frederick T. Lushington Powis, Madras Army, to Alice Metcalfe, youngest daughter of the late Captain Henry Stoddard, Commandant of His Highness the Nizam's Army.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	9th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	28th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 17th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. TICKELL, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. IRVINE, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ...Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Veravul - „	3rd, 18th & 23rd.	Dwarka - „	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Veravul - „	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 14th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain WALKER, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, FRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto.*

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£15	„
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain MORISON, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi,* from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet,* NATTRASS, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain NATTRASS will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet.*

7th March 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Houghton,* from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Sundry Packages, Machinery and Boilers, shipped by Messrs. BUDDING, JENNINGS & Co., on board the *Stalwart,* WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to take delivery of the said Cargo without delay, failing their doing so it will be landed and stored by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Merchantman,* MOURILYAN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MOURILYAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MOURILYAN.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart,* WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

DE MELLO & Co., Land Agents, Merchants, and General Brokers, No. 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

MONDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH.

LAST NIGHT of the wonderful Magical Representation of PROFESSOR VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. Extraordinary wonder of Professor Vanek.

THE VOYAGE TROUGH THE AIR.

This is one of the greatest wonders of Magic, never before seen or done in Bombay.

☞ PROFESSOR VANEK, in expressing his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay for their liberal support, informs them that this will surpass all other Representations given in Bombay. All tricks have been purposely kept back for this Night's Entertainment, as a farewell to the community.

No other opportunity will occur to see a similar Performance.

REMEMBER MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„ 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	„ 3
Stalls	„ 4
Gallery	„ 3
Pit	„ 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

MR. JOHN T. T. BROWN,
UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 9, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

SHORTLY EXPECTED from England—Monuments, Tombs, Crosses with Pedestals, and Head and Foot Stones, with Curb Stones (and Iron Rails) of Marble, Portland Stone and Red Polished Granite. Plans of same can be seen at any time and orders registered.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian,* Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton,* to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,	

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify that he will be prepared to enter into special arrangements for the conveyance of materials from Bombay to up-country Stations required for the purposes of full or half pressing Cotton, provided such Cotton is guaranteed to be carried by Rail.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the following ALTERATIONS IN GOODS RATES will come into force:—

Half pressed Cotton will be reduced from 4th to 3rd Class rate to and from all Stations and Bombay only; 4th class rate will be charged between country stations.

Piece Goods will be reduced from 5th to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.

Wool, whether press packed or not press packed, will be reduced to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.

Hoops, Sheets, and other damageable Iron will be reduced from 3rd class to 2nd class rates to and from all stations.

Dates will be reduced from 2nd to 1st class rate to and from all stations.

Sursue Seed and Castor Oil Seed will be reduced to 1st class rate to and from all stations and Bombay only: 2nd class rate will be charged between country stations.

Ghee, both in casks and dubbers, will be reduced from 3rd to 2nd class rate to and from all stations.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c. &c. has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management,* affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall,* with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room,* 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road,* only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station,* and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder.*

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers,* and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.

Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 15th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

The sanction of the Bench to be asked to the following proposals of the Municipal Commissioner, which have been provisionally sanctioned by the Standing Committee:

1. The purchase of certain ground in Girgaum for the erection of Public Necessaries.

2. The completion of that portion of the Gilder Road between Grant Road and Cammatteepoora Foras Road, and the construction of the new embankment beyond.

3. The removal of the Chinch Bunder Town Sweeping Siding, and the construction of a new Siding near Boree Bunder.

4. The terms of the Government lease of the Coorla Swamp.

5. The payment of Mr. W. Ashdown of a gratuity equal to two months' salary on his discharge; and payment to Mahadowrow Moroba of three months' salary on similar grounds.

6. Six months' leave to England to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on full pay (Major Henderson undertaking that there shall be no extra expense to the Municipality on account of his absence), and the payment of his Passage Money both ways on condition of his qualifying under Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, as Superintendent of the Bombay Fire Brigade.

7. The payment at once was required of the Bench's contribution towards the Survey, in modification of the Budget Resolution.

8. Letters from Mr. Bulkley, Executive Engineer Main Drainage Works, to the Clerk of the Peace, on the subject of infringement of his agreement by the Municipal Commissioner's order, that he shall act under the superintendence of Mr. Russell Aitkin

9. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench to Mr. Thwaites' acting allowance as Executive Engineer Drainage Works.

10. Tender accepted by the Municipal Commissioner for filling in the new Market site on the Esplanade.

11. A memorandum by Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 110, dated 15th January 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 109 of 1866, appointing Russell Aitkin, Esquire, an Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

12. Contingent Bills for Printing Charges, &c. submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench.

13. And (if possible) Report of the Over Bridge Committee.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th Feb. 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Offices, 24, Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were duly passed at the Ordinary General Meeting on the 8th instant, viz:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Liquidators, viz.:—
    Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
    F. A. Spencer, Esq.
    Raggoonath Narrayen, Esq.
3. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2 per cent on the amount of the receipts, to be divided amongst them.

JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March 1866 at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY the 15th instant:—

"That Section 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered so as to read thus:—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a Dividend, unless a *quorum* of Shareholders is present at the commencement of each business, and that such *quorum* shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the Shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the Meeting do not exceed ten in number, the *quorum* shall be three; if they exceed ten there shall be added to the above *quorum* one for every ten additional Shareholders, *with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum to exceed seven.*"

J. R. BOYSON, Chairman.

Madras, 16th February 1866.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY the 12th instant, at 5 P. M.

R. WEST, Secretary, Civil Fund.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the undersigned in London have been REMOVED from 6, East India Avenue, to No. 12, Leadenhall Street.

3rd February 1866. FORBES & Co.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of STORES to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for twelve months, commencing April 1866.

Forms of applications with List of Stores required, together with the probable annual consumption, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders to be sent in within 14 days from this date.

JOHN SYKES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The following Special Resolutions were passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 23rd January last, and confirmed at a subsequent Meeting held on the 24th February, following:—

1st. That No. XVIII. of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature" "by liquidators" be inserted. Carried unanimously.

2nd. That No. XIX. of the Articles of Association be cancelled. Carried unanimously.

3rd. That the Company be forthwith wound up. Carried unanimously.

4th. That a vote of thanks be passed to the present Secretaries for their trouble and care of the Shareholders' interests. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. F. CHAMBERS and WILLIAM GILBERT were unanimously appointed Liquidators.

BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

NOTICES.

TYEBJEE PRESS COMPANY.—FOR SALE, ten SHARES in this Company, at a moderate price. Apply to "N. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LD.).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 4, Borah Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 19th March instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.—to confirm the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, 14th February, viz:—

1st. That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts be received.

2nd. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Messrs. J. L. Brodie, G. R. Wilson, and Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of Rs. 3,000 to be equally divided between them.

By order of the Board,
E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

FOREST DEPARTMENT—SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.—NOTICE is hereby given, that 930 logs, or thereabouts, of excellent TEAK TIMBER, useful for building purposes, will be sold by Public Auction, in lots suitable to purchasers, at the BULSAR DEPOT on the 28th March 1866.

The Logs are of average length and girth as under:

	From	To	Remarks.
Length	30 ft.	36 ft.	A few are greater dimensions.
Circumference.	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	

The Timber can be inspected by application at the Depot and full particulars obtained by letter addressed to the undersigned at Bulsar.

W. P. WALSHE,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Surat and Northern Division.

Deputy Conservator's Camp, Gundava, 22nd Feb. 1866.

N. B.—It is not probable that another sale will take place until after the Monsoon.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st day of March instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, until further Notice, on all payments on account of the SECOND CALL of Rupees TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE on the Shares of the Association made payable on or before the 28th February 1866.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE BUSINESS carried on by us in Bombay and Kurrachee, under the Firm of HORMARJEE BOMANJEE & Co. will, from the 1st of March, proximo, be continued in both places under the Firm of H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Our business will continue under the same arrangement as previous.

HORMARJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1866.

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle, Forest, and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay at an early date, of which due Notice will be given, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 130 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Hounooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AFTER THE COFFEE ESTATES, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stables, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suitable for store rooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 19½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

Also, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

"CULLOOR" COTTAGE—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

ALSO, AT KURRACHEE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Bombay, or to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Calicut.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of a portion of the present Roof of the Byculla Club and the substitution of Corrugated Iron. The Tiles to be taken in part payment.

For particulars apply to the Steward on the spot.

R. HOSKINS, Capt. R. A., Honorary Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on TUESDAY the 29th instant, the following, amongst other Resolutions, were passed:—

"That the Meeting be adjourned till this day month, the 20th March, for the declaration of a Dividend."

"That the proposition of the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company to One Crore of Rupees, by the issue of 5,000 additional Shares, to be offered to the present Shareholders at par, be adopted."

At the Meeting which was afterwards made special, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That this Meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to make up the future accounts of the Company to the 31st December in each year, and that Clause 89 of the Company's Articles of Association, which provides that they shall be made up to the 30th September or 31st March, be altered accordingly."

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of declaring a Dividend and confirming the above Resolutions.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 27th February 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co, Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, till the end of October, a furnished HOUSE on the seashore, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET.—Convenient CHAMBERS for Barristers and OFFICES for Lawyers and Merchants TO LET in Apollo Street, close to the Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st April till 15th September next. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to "B." at this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

7th March 1866.

TO BE LET, a comfortably furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for about 7 months, from 1st April. Rent Rs. 590. Apply to MACNEE, THOMSEN & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwar Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a comfortable, airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, suitable for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.

Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, a splendid upper roomed BUNGALOW, occupid by ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., with immediate possession. Apply to MR. M. B. VICCAJEE, Custom House.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette,* extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press,* as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

A BUNGALOW WANTED at Bandora for one year. Apply to "J. S. W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

8th March 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

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FOR SALE, a LIGHT PHAETON, with a pair of good going Chestnuts, and a set of double Harness, for ... Rs. 1,600
A very light Office SHIGRAM, with grey Horse and Harness, for ... „ 1,200
A PIANO, by Schroder, with a Harmonican attached ... „ 700

Apply to J. MACNEE, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP BARGAIN—a fast trotting MARE, very quiet, goes in Harness without the use of a Whip. Price Rupees 250. To be seen daily from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to

No. 11, Forbes Street. N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... „ 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... „ 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner-Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good inquiry for Bank of India and Commercial Bank shares this day. Bank of India shares rose from 67 to 60 discount and close firm at that rate; Commercials advanced from 12¼ to 13½ premium; Back Bays close at 4,600 premium; Elphinstones at 125 premium; New Elphinstones at 200 premium; Mazagons at 1,325; Freres at 675; United Victorias at 2,450 per share. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,000,000	500	50	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank ...	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	37 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,220,00	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	60 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 pa	Bombay Bank ...	49 p ct pm.
750,00	25	20	......	Bombay City Bank.	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank... ...	44 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	(incldg n S 60 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	3 discount.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	13½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay Bk	6 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	200	100	....	Guzerat Bank ...	Par.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,600 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	125 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	200 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	675 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,325 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,450 per share.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 296
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 10⅞
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 8th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	,, 410 to 445
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	,, 445 to 450
Surat and Broach (New)..	,, 430 to 335
Porebunder (New)..	,, 410 to 420
Veeraval (New)	,, 415 to 425
Khandeish (New)	,, 420 to 425
Dharwar (Sawginned)	,, 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	,, 460 to 465
Hinghunghaut (New)	,, 450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MARCH 10.

Lester, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 10.

Price, Lieutenant R. S., 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, to Kirkee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th March.

Assistant Surgeon J. Kearney, is appointed to the medical charge of the 9th Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned officers recently arrived from England are appointed for duty as follows :—

Assistant Surgeon H. Duckering to the 3rd Regiment, Scinde Horse, Jacobabad.

Assistant Surgeon A. Brown, M. D., general duty, Mhow.

Assistant Surgeon J. Williams, M. D., general duty, Northern Division.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, March 3.*)

Captain H. C. B. Tanner, R. A., Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division, Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence from the 1st April 1866, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Mr. Auckland Colvin, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, a Junior Civil Servant, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers in the Central Provinces with the powers described in Act IX of 1860 :—

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Crichton, C. B., Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad.

Captain C. H. Grace, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nimar.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Wurdah.

Mr. M. Low, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore.

Mr. C. J. Wingfield, C. B., has received leave of absence, for the usual period, from the 15th March, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to resigning the Civil Service.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Strachey to be Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with effect from the date on which Mr. Wingfield may vacate the appointment.

Mr. Strachey will officiate as Chief Commissioner from the 15th March until the date on which the appointment may be vacated.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st *Infantry*.—Lieutenant F. J. Keen, 2nd in command and wing officer, to officiate as commandant during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel Keys, C B., or until further orders.

Lieutenant H. W. Pitcher, V. C., wing officer (on leave), to officiate as 2nd in command and wing officer, vice Lieutenant Keen.

Lieutenant C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Army Commissariat Department, and his services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjab Frontier Force.—Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B., Commandant of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Commandant of the Force, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier General A. T. Wilde, C. B., or until further orders.

Surgeon Major J. P. Walker, M. D., of the Medical Department, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of Secretary to the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, with effect from the 12th March 1866, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from that date.

With reference to Government General Order No. 195 of the 27th instant, placing the services of Mr. J. Strachey, Civil Service, President of the Sanitary Commission, at the disposal of the Foreign Department for other employment, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that it has been determined to modify the constitution of the Sanitary Commission, as formed by Government General Order No. 87 of the 2nd February 1864.

The duties hitherto performed by the Sanitary Commission will, so far as the Military Department is concerned, be hereafter carried on by a Sanitary Commissioner, aided by a Medical Officer as Secretary.

There will, in future, be no permanent members of the Commission, but whenever it may seem desirable to assemble Committees for the consideration of any particular subject, then Officers, Civil, Military, or Medical, best acquainted with that subject, will be associated with the Sanitary Commissioner in any part of the country where it may be desirable to assemble the Committee.

With regard to those duties of the Sanitary Commission which have been performed in connection with the Civil Departments of the Government, the measures which may be deemed necessary for exercising more complete supervision on the sanitary requirements of the civil population, and for ensuring constant attention to the public health, will be considered in the Home Department.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major G. B. Malleson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Surgeon J. M. Cuningham, M. D., Bengal Medical Department, to be Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions and appointment :—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Major C. C. Johnson, Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Deputy Quarter Master General, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major P. S. Lumsden, or until further orders.

Captain F. Hall, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major Johnson.

Captain C. J. East, of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Captain Hall.

Surgeon Major W. W. Rawes, in medical charge of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st February 1866, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate under the new Regulations.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Reynell George Taylor, C. B., having completed 26th years' service, eight years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Herbert Johnston Hawes, having completed 20 years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major.

Captain Stephen Douglas, Unattached, is promoted to the rank of Major by Brevet.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Russell Eliott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, for 20 months.

Major Charles Walter D'Oyly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Studs, North-Western Provinces, for 20 months.

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M. D., of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, in medical charge of the 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment Native Infantry, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Shuckburgh Denniss, of Infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th February to the 29th March 1866, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on private affairs under the new Regulations for the residue of the furlough on the same account granted to him in Government General Order No. 105 of the 8th February 1864.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Gavin Dring Crawfurd, late 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years, under the old Regulations.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
10	Cama Family	Miller	Calcutta, Jan. 28
	Maharaj (s)	Thompson	Varavull, March 8
	H. M.'s Coromandel (s)	Carew	Carwar, March 8.
11	Glenlyon	Fry	Aden, Feb. 2.
	Garnet	Tay	Boston, Oct. 10.
	Futtay Currim	Nacoda	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
10	St. Bernard	Hartwell	Calcutta.
	Futtay Shaw Allum	Grant	Calcutta.
	Tilly (s)	Main	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Cama Family*.—Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy, and Mrs. Miller.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship *Peter Joynson*, T. O. Watson, bound to Liverpool.
French Barque *Arnaud*, Nadean, bound to Bordeaux via Coast.
Ship *Sir John Mandeville*, William Greig, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Ship *Bulwark*, for Liverpool.
Ship *May Queen*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Jeanie Oswald*, for Tuticorin.
Ship *Arnaud*, for Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.
Ship *Hydrabad*, for Persian Gulf.
S. S. *Euphrates*, for Persian Gulf.
S. S. *Maharaj*, for Cutch.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

519 Dunelm, Roberts—C. N. Cama & Co. (c. l Jan. 9)
639 Hollinside, Bains—The Captain. (c. l. Feb 22)
890 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

312 Alfred, Norris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 10)
913 Ann Millicent, Nash—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1209 Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
2154 Bates Family, Hogg,—E. Bates & Co. (c. l Mar. 9)
936 Bella Maria, Irvine—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 7)
624 Beatrice, Thomas—The Captain.
1332 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co. (c l. Mar. 10)
1160 Caribou, Kerr—Finlay, Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1598 Clasmerdon, Gibson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1848 Dalkeith, Joste—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1152 East, Callander—C. N. Cama. (c. l. Feb. 15)
1113 Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
319 Eclipse, Agren—C. F Cama & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1015 Ellen Bates, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1643 Ellen Steuart, Lyons—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb 14)
1327 Flying Foam, Mesnard—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)
1165 Gatineau, Cummings—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan 8)
4459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1339 Hyderabad, Harley—Iron Ship Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1445 James Sedden, Luckes—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
856 J. G. Richardson, Kendall—N. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Jan. 26)
1650 John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb 3)
1127 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c l. Feb. 9)
243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co. (c l Feb. 28)
1045 May Queen, Pennie—Merwanjee Neserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1047 Mahableshwar, Homersham—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l Mar. 5)
1311 Monmouthshire, Irvine—Roper, Price & Co. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1272 Mirela, White—John Clover & Co (c l Feb. 15)
798 Mogul, Hinson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
1191 Monica, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
981 Princess Somawutty, Parker—Sir C. Forbes. (c. l. Jan. 20)
1272 Protector, Townsend—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1195 Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1257 Queen of the Deep, F de la Parrelle—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1425 Robert Seddon, Pennington—J. Clover & Co. (c. l Jan. 15)
1151 Romania, Cruickshank—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1398 Sir John Mandeville, Grey—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 11)
533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 11)
1762 Thalatta, Gardiner—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
474 Thetis, Prids—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
1430 Wellaces, Carry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 7)
680 William Ritson, Brough—John Tanner & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
848 William Wilson, Welburn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

779 City of Tanjore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
393 Fernandes, Chaignean—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 6)
695 Matilda Atheling, Power—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
678 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR BOSTON.

657 Elinore, Bowden—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 12)

FOR TUTICORIN.

212 Jannie Oswald, Devine—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 10)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

750 Euphrates (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
378 Hyderabad, Nacoda—Merza Mohmed Sallay. (c. l. Mar 10)
Maria Grey.

FOR KURRACHEE.

987 Edward P. Bouverie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
389 Martaban (s), Tickell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

165 Burmah (s), Irvine—W. Nicol & Co. (c l. Mar. 9)

FOR AKYAB.

715 Euxine, Devereur—Robinson & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

682 Excelsior, Barton—The Captain.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

966 Krishna (s), Morrison—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1940 Malta (s), Hyde—P. & O. Co. (c. l Mar. 6)

FOR BORDEAUX.

345 Marie et Louise, London. (c. l. March 5)

FOR HONGKONG.

600 United Service (s), Brown—B. F. Cama.

FOR COCHIN.

397 Esperance, Nicolas—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

378 Alma, Compere.
534 Ambleside, Bowie.
337 Amazon, Dannberg.
504 Atiet Rahamon, Nacoda.
1434 Baronet's Family, Richmond—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1376 Bechendass Ambaidass, Mossop.
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co.
559 Bombay Castle (s)—B. F. Cama.
1404 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
790 Borodino, Gilkey.
670 Calabar, Thompson.
1202 Cama Family, Miller.
1331 Castlemaine, McGill.
1350 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1241 Cimber, Bruhn,—The Captain—(coal hulk).
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—W. Nicol & Co.
480 Edith, Macbeth—J. W. Wright & Co.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.
967 Falkland, Pender.
450 Glaneur, Lannegroges.
H. C. Kidston—coal hulk).
Herefordshire, Walker—(coal hulk).
641 Highland Mary, Perry.
928 Houghton, Buckminster.
1094 Indomitable, Carrew—B. H. Cama.
987 Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay—W. Nicol & Co.
655 John Scott, Brafold.
129 Jorawar, (water-lighter) Coviller—W. Nicol & Co.
163 Karanjah (s), Crocker—B. C and R. S. N. Co.
1140 Maha Lukshami, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
845 Merchantman, Maurilyan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
648 Mozaffer, Levenzen.
1829 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co.
1001 Otago, Masterton.
304 Passe Partout, Parrett.
605 Pearl, Browne.
592 Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
899 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
300 Regina, Brady.
1336 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1185 Sam Mendell, Murdock—Coupland & Co.
1185 Sam Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.
850 Sarah, Minto—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1150 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co.
971 Sir Hugh Rose, Thompson—Hajee M. Sidick.
Sophia Joakim, Mascraft.
1254 Stalwart, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
664 Star of the South, Moon.
1152 Tythonus, Alleby.
1148 The Craigs, Fleming.
1300 Ticonderoga, Rice.
1490 Tynemouth (s), Forster—D. Sasson & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Valantine,
732 William Stevenson, Rodeon—The Owner.

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966 Benares (s) White.
1716 Nubia (s), Miners.
Orissa (s), Curling.
965 Salsette (s) Parish.

FLOATING BATTERIES.

Auckland	Has steam power.
Clive	Has no steam power.
Falkland	Do. do. do.

H. M.'s MEN OF WAR.

Pantaloon (s), Purvis.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Steamers.

Amberwitch	Bombay Harbour.	
Berenice	Do.	Do.
Coromandel	Do.	Do.
Clyde		
Comet...		
Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.	
Hugh Rose		
Semiramis	Do.	Do.
Snake	Do.	Do.
Satellite		
Victoria		
Dalhousie	Madras.	

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—March 3rd, screw steamer *Madras*, for Rangoon and Northern ports, ship *Suzanne*, for Pondicherry, and ship *Golden Eagle*, for Guam.

FREIGHTS.

THERE has been a lull in the demand for tonnage during the past week. The heavy arrivals that have taken place have checked speculation for the moment, but the feeling of the market has been one of suspense rather than disquiet, and although the week closes quietly, no decline in rates has taken place. The fact seems to be that the price of cotton is too high to allow European houses to execute orders, and dealers are already so largely under contract that they are not anxious to go on selling with the favourable telegrams to hand, but when cotton arrives more freely as it will do towards the end of the month, they will either have to make up their minds to ship on their own account or accept lower prices, so that the prospects of freights continue good.

For *Liverpool* —The scarcity of ready tonnage has caused higher rates to be paid and the Iron Shipping Co.'s new ship *Hydrabad*, 1,334 tons, engaged cargo at £2-15-0; but £2-10-0 has been the highest rate obtained by other vessels, and at the close of the week £2-7-6 has been eagerly accepted. For beginning ships £2-7-6 is the highest rate offered, but the *William Wilson*, 868 tons, was let out for *April* loading at £2-2-6, and has since been partly re-let at £2-5-0. *Seeds* have been offering freely at 15 to 17-6 per ton.

For *London*.—What can we say, except that there is nothing doing. *Seeds* have been shipped in small lots at £1-5-0; *Gums* at £2-7-6; and chow-chow cargo at £2-10-0 to £2-12-6.

For *Havre*.—There is nothing doing.

For *China*.—The *Tynamouth* (s), 1,094 tons, has engaged nearly a full cargo at Rs. 55 per ton.

We quote current rates as follows :—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7 6 to £2 12 6 per ton.
	Seeds	£0 15 0 to £0 17 6
London	Cotton	£2 7 6 to £2 10 0
	Seeds	£1 2 6 to £1 5 0
	Cases	£3 7 6 to £3 10 0
Clyde	Cotton	£2 10 0 to £2 15 0

—*Bombay Saturday Review, March* 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "HOLLINSIDE." Captain BAINS, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days, by order of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

WANTED TO HIRE, by the month, a DINGY, or other light sailing BOAT. Apply, stating terms, to "A. Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

WANTED, a Travelling HAND CRANE, capable of lifting from two to three tons. Apply, stating terms, to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.
10th March 1866.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up-country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.
Bombay, 12th March 1866.

A GENTLEMAN and his Family about to remove to Chinchpoogly can accommodate FOUR BACHELORS or a FAMILY. Stabling for Carriages and Horses. Apply by letter to "W. H. B.," at the Office of this Paper.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E Meherjee & Co , No. 2, Forbes Street.
SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver F. O. B, at Beypore, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description, sawn to order, at prices varying according to size and quantity from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 per cubic foot. For further particulars apply to
DYMES & Co., Agents, Madras.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT TARRAPOOR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others desirous of witnessing the above ceremony, the Trains leaving Ahmedabad at 6 A. M., and Bombay at 6 A. M on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant will call at Bysur Station.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contract for the LEVY OF DUTIES on Imports and Exports of all sorts and description for 1866-67 (i. e. from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867) will be put up to public competition on the 15th proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Joint Magistrate and President Municipality, Sholapoor. Any one desirous of taking this Contract should be in attendance thereat on the day and at the time indicated. Further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

By order,
MANECKJEE EDULJEE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th March 1866.

Now Ready,
CATALOGUE
OF THE
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, including a list of the Drugs sold in the Bazars of Western India,
compiled by
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
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Postage—Eight Annas.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Act XIX. of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India for the year 1857 and in the matter of the Alliance Financial Corporation (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 8th day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, presented to the Honorable Richard Couch, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, by the Bank of Bombay, a Judgment Creditor of the above Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Richard Couch, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, on the 22nd day of March, instant. Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up by the said Court of the said Company under the above Act should appear by himself or his Counsel at the time appointed for the hearing. A Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY,
10th March 1866. Solicitors for Petitioners.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS THE BUILDING OF THE PARELL CONVENT SCHOOL, from the 1st March 1865, to the end of February 1866.

		Rs.
Sir Matthew Sausse, Kt., Chief Justice. ...	Paid	250
Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt.	Paid	100
General Sir van Straubenzee, Kt.	Paid	160
T. C. Anstey, Esq., Barrister at Law (Two Don.)	Paid	400
A. Havenith, Esq.	Paid	500
G. Taylor, Esq.	Paid	500
W. Donovan, Esq.	Paid	300
J. Heads, Esq.	Paid	300
A Friend	Paid	250
R. T. Reid, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law ...	Paid	200
H. Leeke, Esq., and F. Fernandes, Esq., 200 each.	Paid	400
Dr. A. Dallas, LL. D., Solicitor.	Paid	150
Mr. Callayhorn; Mr. J. M. Major and friends, 125 each,...	Paid	275
Comptoir d'Escompte; T. C. Loughnan, Esquire; J. Dunbar, Esq.; J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister; The late Hon'ble A. Lewis, Advocate General; F. Mathew, Esq.; Mr. Higgins (Mehidpoor), Rs. 100 each	Paid	700
Hon'ble J. S. White	Paid	80
Mr. S. Nolan and friends 65; H. Manisty, Esq. 55.	Paid	120
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T. Burke, Esq., Rs. 40; Messrs. McCormack 40...		80
Captain Henry, Superintendent P. and O. Company; T. Carpenter, Esq., Rs. 35 each...		70
J. McCullock, Esq., Barr.; The late S. Compton, Esq.; J. F. Hore, Esq., Chief Justice S. C. C.; F. C. Hore, Esq., Solicitor.; C. F. Kelly, Esq., Solicitor.; C. P. Cooper, Esq., Barrister. ; G. C. Lynch, Esq., Solicitor; S. L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.; R. Ahlers, Esq.; A. Langdale, Esq.; R. Hannay, Esq.; A. de Ga, Esq.; A. Viegas and C. Viegas, Esq. 30 Rs. each		420
J. Bickersteth, Esq., Solicitor; J. Gray, Esq.; C. Peile, Esq., Solicitor; E. Chapple, Esq., Solicitor; C. G.; Mr. Mahon; A. B Thompson, Esq.; Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co.; Mr. P. A. Rowe; Mr. Seaman and friends; Mr. Dulain; Rs. 25 each ...		275
Hon'ble G. Foggo; C. Forbes, Esq.; C. J. Comyn, Esq.; C. J. Seed, Esq; Commodore Montresor; J. W. H. Ilberry, Esq.; F. B. H. Prentis, Esq., Solicitor; C. Brooke, Esq.; T. C. Wood, Esq.; A. Viegas, Esq; A Friend; Capt. Osborn, C. B.; Mr. McShaw; Mr. DeCruz; E. Guisti; E. Usiglia; Mr. Gorman and family; C. E. F. and S. Leathes; Rev. F. Charmillot, Chaplain of Belgaum; S. D. Esperance, Esq.; Mr. Murray; Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee. Rs. 20 each.		480
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., Barr.; B. H. Baker, Esq.; Messrs. Crawford and Co. Rs. 15 each...		45
Capt. L.; J. W. Orr, Esq.; G. S. D.; C. Keir, Esq, Solicitor; A. C. H. Cleveland, Esq, Solicitor; W. Addis and Campbell, Esq.; B. Hayes, Esq.; A. B. Sleeman, Esq.; L. E. Bennett, Esq.; Capt. Dundas; Mr. Moran; H. A. Bishop, Esq.; E. H. Wallace, Esq.; C. Tyabjee, Esq., Solicitor; C. O.; Mr. Mc Daniel; Mr. D. Johnson; R. Ryrie, Esq.; E. Gibbons, Esq.; J. M.; S. Kemball, Esq.; G. A.; A Friend; G. H.; Mrs. Doyle; J. W.; J. McDonald, Esq.; H. B.; W Gilbert, Esq.; A. M. S.; Mr. Gunn; Mr. Pascoe; Mrs. Shawe; W. H. T.; J. Laville, Esq.; W. Leathes, Esq.; Messrs. Souza, Pryer and Co.; C. J. Mayhew, Esq.; E. A.; and O. C. Rs. 10 each		410
Moreover the donations of several persons who have given Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 each.		81

In acknowledging the above donations, the Nuns' special object is to discharge in some measure a part of that debt of gratitude to which those who have kindly subscribed towards the Parell Convent Building are entitled.

The premises have already been enlarged, and this improvement, with the addition of the Hall in contemplation, will render the accommodations for the Pupils conveniently spacious. As soon as the amount stipulated is almost realized, the work will progress rapidly, and it is to be hoped that ere long the Friends and Promoters of Education will have the satisfaction of seeing completed the Building about to be raised by the help of their benevolent contributions.

N. B.—Any other Donation will be most gratefully received and acknowledged at the Parell Convent, and at the Nuns' Day-School for Young Ladies, near the Fort Chapel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1866 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 19th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to enquire, hear, and determine in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 24th day of February 1866, and in the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરેા.

શ્રી મુમબઈમાં મહને જે હૈાકંમ કીધેાછે તેહની ખુશી પરમાંણુ હું અતરેથી ઢંઢેરેા કરૂચ તથા ખબર આપુચ કે મુમબઈનાં ગામ તથા ટાપુમા તથા તેહની હદમેા તથા મુમબઈ તાલુકાનાં અંગરેજી કાેઠી વાલા ઠેકાંનાંએામેા જે જે મેાહુટા દગા તથા ખુંન તથા ચેારી તથા જુથા ખપતનાં વાકેા તથા તકશીરેા તથા બીજા ગુનાહ તથા ભુડાં કરંમેા જે થાએઆં હેાએ અથવા કીધાં હેાએ તેહની છાંડણુ કરવાને શારૂ તથા તે શાથે મુમબઈ શરકારનાં અમલ નીચેનાં તથા તાબેના હરેક મુલકમેા તથા હીનદુ શથયથાંનમાંનાં ગાંગડી રાજાએા કે જે મુમબઈ શરકાર શાથે મીતરાચારી રાખેછે તેવેાનાં હરેક રાજમાં નાંમદાર રાંણીના હરેક અંગરેજી પરજાએ જે જે મેાહુટા દગા તથા ખુંણુ તથા ચેારી તથા તરકટ તથા ખેાટા શપતનાં વાંકેા તથા શખત ગીરી તથા ભુડાં કરંમેા તથા જુકશાંન તથા જુલંમ કીધેા હેાએ તે વીશે પંન શાંભલવાને તેહનેા નેઆવ કરવાને આવતા મારચ મહીનાની તારીખ ૧૯ મી અને શેામવારને દીને પેહેલા પેારના ૧૦ કલાકને અમલે શ્રી મુમબઈની જુદીકેાટરતેા હાઈ કેારટમેા કે જે ધેરગેા કેારટ ભરાએચ તે ધેરગેા આએર તથા ટરમીનર તથા જેનરલ દીલીવરીની શને ૧૮૬૬ ના વરશની પેલી શેશંન બેશશે.

અને બીજું હું એમ જાહેર કરૂચ કે મેાહેાટા શમુદરમાં જે જે મેાહુટા દગા તથ ખુણુ તથા ચાંચીઆ ચેારી તથા લુંટ તથા તકશીરેા તથા ભુડાં કરમેા તથા બીજા ગુનાહ કીધા હેાએ તેહનેા નેઆએ છાંદવાને વાશતે તેજ જગેાએ આડમીરાલતી શેશંન એટલેજે દરીઆવરદી ખાંતાના નેઆવની શભાબેશશે.

અને હુ અતરેથી ફરમાઊચ તથા હૈાકમ કરૂચ કે ઊપર કહેલી શેશનમાં જે જે માનશેાએ દાવેા કરવેા હેાએ અથવા તેહમાં હરેક રીતે ઇલાકેા રાખતા હેાએ તેઓએ ઊપર કહેલા વખતે તથા જગેામેા હાજર થવુ અને કેારટની રજા વના કેારટમાંથી જવુ નહી.—નામદાર રાંણી વીકટેારીઆનાં એાગણતીશમાં વરશની તા૦ ૨૪ મી ફેબરવારી શને ૧૮૬૬.

એ. આર. ઇશકેાબલ, શેરીફ.

ढांडोरा.

मुंबईस खबर मजला हुकुम दिल्यावरून जाहिर करितों व खबर देतों की अयर आणि टेरमीनर आणि जनरल जेल डिलीवरी यांचें सन १८६६ चे पहीलें सेशन मुंबईतील जुडिकेटरचे हाई कोडताचे हवेलींत येत्या मार्च महिन्याचे १९ वे तारखेस शोमवारी १० वाजतांना त्रींजन खून चोरीच्या खोटचासह्या खोटचा साक्षी वगैरे अन्याय मिसडीमीनर आणि तकसीरी जे मुंबई शहर व ठापुमध्यें व त्याच्या सीमेमध्यें त्याच्या हदीतील फाकटोरीमध्यें केली असतील त्याचा न्याय करण्याकरितां बसतील.

तसेच सर्व प्रकारचे अन्याय जे कोणी राणीचे ब्रिटीस प्रजेने मुंबईचे गवरनराचे अमलांतील राज्यामध्ये अथवा त्या सरकारासी सख्याने राहाणारें हिंदुस्थानांतील नेटिव राज्याचें राज्यात केलें असतील ते तपासण्या करितां बसतिल.

आणखी सदरहु वेळीं व ठिकाणीं समुद्रामध्यें जे त्रींजन खून व चोरी त्या प्रकारचे दुसरे अण्याय केले असतिल त्याचा इनसाफ करण्याकरितां अडमिरालटीचे सेशन भरलें जाइल.

आणि ज्यास सदरहू सेशनामध्ये फिर्याद करणें व साक्षी देणें अगत्य आहे अथवा कोणत्याही प्रकारचा संबंध असेल त्या सर्व लोकांला जाहिर करितों कीं सदरहू वेळीं व ठिकाणीं त्यांहि हजीर असावें अणि कोडताचे रजेशिवाय जाउंनय मुबईशहर व टापू व त्याचे हादींत जसटींस आफ धीं पींस कारोनर व येसचीटर व मुख्य कांनीस्टेबल आणि बेलिफ या सर्वांस जाहिर करितों की त्या सर्वी ही खत यादी कागद पत्र आणून तेथे त्या वेळीं हजीर असावे व आप आपले हुद्याचे काम करावें.

तारीख २४ वी माहे फेब्रुएरी सन १८६६ आणि राणी साहेब विकटोरीया यांचे राज्याचें येकुनतीसावे वर्ष आहे.

ए. आर. स्कोबल, शरीफ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, called for MONDAY the 12th, is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY the 19th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
10th March 1866.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."—
PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4⅔ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 15th March at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Martaban*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday ..17th 2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	12	Moon passes 5° 25' N. of Jup. at 8-26 P. M.	6 12	6 8	6 57	7 34	9th March 1866. Time 8h. 58m. 43s. 0.
Tues.	13	Jupiter rises at 2-0 A.M.	6 11	6 8	8 9	8 37	
Wed.	14	Moon passes 5° 25' N. of Mars at 6-38 P. M.	6 11	6 8	9 6	9 32	
Thurs.	15	Length of day 11-58.	6 10	6 8	9 56	10 19	
Fri.	16	Sun Eclipsed invisible at Bombay.	6 9	6 9	10 40	11 1	
Sat.	17	St. Patrick—New Moon a 2-28 A.M.	6 8	6 9	11 21	11 41	
Sun.	18	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 7	6 9	—	0 3	

NOW READY,
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil : or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV. : or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

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,,	,, 2	8	per Month.
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Five lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	,, 0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—The Assembly on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, will be held at Mr. Coke's house on Malabar Hill.

JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
Secretary.
10th March 1866.

LADY FRERE will receive the CHILDREN of the GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY at Parell, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, and will be happy to receive at that hour any visitors who may take an interest in the Schools, and who may wish to see them.

W. LEACH, Captain,
A. D. C.
Parell, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on MONDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, until further notice.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 29th January 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 6
AGRA	Mar. 6	LAHORE	Mar. 3
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 5	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 11	MADRAS	Mar. 6
BANGALORE	Mar. 7	MALTA	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Mar. 5	MEERUT	Mar. 6
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 1
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OUDH	Mar. 3
COCHIN	Feb 24	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 6	PUNJAUB	Mar. 3
FRANCE	Feb. 4	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866.

WE have great pleasure in admitting that our esteemed correspondent "Gaekwaree" has enjoyed "exceptional advantages in the study of native opinion," and while differing from him with regard to the deductions to be made from certain premisses (premiss *Buckle*), we are usually disposed to accept the premisses themselves as correct. Thus when we are told that natives ascribe the high prices of provisions to the evil machinations of the British Government, and that they much prefer retributive murder to preventive coercion, we accept our informant's statement, as being very near the facts; but when we are asked to deduce from these premises, (1st), the advisability of encouraging large and enormous segregations of disaffected men, who shall more or less live under their own fig-trees, and do what is right in their own eyes; (2nd), the certainty that the eminently un-Asiatic virtue of gratitude would change disaffection into the warmest friendship; and (3rd), that we should then be enabled to get rid of more than half our European army, as the independent States would all uphold us; we say, when we are asked to make these little deductions, we respectfully decline to do so: and we are glad to find that "Gaekwaree" has, in his last letter, abandoned these points; but at the same time he has fallen back upon a somewhat strongly entrenched position, whence he sallies forth to attack what we may call our light infantry illustrations. He states that we do not hear the truth in our intercourse with natives, whose timidity and politeness combine to deceive us as to their real sentiments; this is no doubt perfectly true, and we are there furnished with instances of ordinary sayings, as "It's all the fault of the new laws," "To the last age of the world," "God knows what will come next," in proof that progress is abhorrent to the native. This is all true enough, and pretty much the same things have been said in civilized England, with regard to steam, free-trade, gas, &c. There is a natural dislike to every new thing among the ignorant, and if we were to pander to that, as "Gaekwaree" seems to advise, we should never get on at all. Mr. Draper says in his *Intellectual Development of Europe* "Man is the archetype of Society. Individual development is the model of social progress." Thus we look upon the ignorant portion of Asiatic society as upon a child. If parents gave way and yielded to their children's caprices and unreasoning desires, what would be the result? No child would of its own free-will learn to read, to use self-control, to subordinate impulse to reason. These things must be taught, and the process of education is none the less necessary for being somewhat unpleasant. "Gaekwaree" considers that we are acting in a short-sighted manner in endeavouring to improve our dusky dependents, that it would be more prudent to keep them down in the depths of ignorance, whence, on the *omne ignotum pro magnifico* principle, they might dimly look up to the British power as to an incomprehensible but cruel deity. This is governing India for the English, with a vengeance. He farther has "always found that a native who has visited England entertains for it both hatred and contempt; the stay at home may hate, but he has a wholesome reverence." This is a matter of opinion which we think we may safely leave to the experience and reason of our readers for decision. We ourselves honestly believe that "Gaekwaree" is singular in possessing the above notion. He, however, adduces the case of the Nana's minister, Azimoolla, as a native who had visited England, and yet was against us. Too little is known of the actual designs of this able dissimulator to enable us to lay much stress upon the solitary instance brought forward; and the broad question, we venture to consider, is not in any way affected thereby. It surely stands to reason that civilization is better than barbarism; that we ought to improve wherever we can; that we can't civilize by giving way to barbarism; and that education is a great part of civilization. "Gaekwaree" takes but a very narrow view of the subject when he advocates a return to ignorance and lawlessness, in order to render the ignorant and lawless contented; he would not teach the alphabet, lest the child should cry; he would do evil that good should *not* come.

Our correspondent considers that our allusion to the different feelings of the populations of Oude and the surrounding districts was "unfortunate;" and he gives reasons why the ryots of the lately acquired province rose against us, while those who had long been under our rule did not do so, but he agrees with us as to the fact. His argument is (we think) that the people of Oude were fighting-men and so they fought against us; while the inhabitants of the adjacent countries were of a peaceful disposition. Allowing these facts to be correctly stated, who made the one population more peaceful than the other? When Havelock's force marched from Allahabad to Cawnpore in July 1857, men were actually found ploughing in the fields and pursuing their avocations. They were generally shot, it is true, but that does not alter the fact. In Oude every man had his tulwar or his matchlock, and fought. Does it seem probable that the circumstance of the Ganges intervening caused this difference in the disposition of the ryots? Or is it a better solution of the question that under our rule the villager found himself protected by the law, while in Oude, he had to practise self-defence? It is very likely that the Oude man preferred his own system; that does not make it the best, and we believe if "Gaekwaree" himself were now to visit the province in question, he would be one of the first to admit that the condition and temper of the inhabitants had been much improved since the annexation.

Our correspondent seems to be of opinion that the great object to be attained in ruling India is peace and quietness at any price. We cannot agree with him. Thunderstorms clear the air, and "cannon balls may aid the truth, though thought's a weapon stronger," as Mr. Russell sings; and we ought not to be deterred from doing right, when it is clearly straight before us, by the fear of exciting the ire of the turbulent. The mutiny of 1857 was a fearful event, and God forbid that a similar visitation should again fall upon us; but it has been the making of India. She has advanced more in the eight subsequent years than in thirty before. But we differ so entirely from our correspondent in our view of the causes of that disaster, that we should require more space than we can now afford to enter satisfactorily into the matter. We think that if we had not been led by a mistaken policy of economy to reduce our European troops, and to adopt a theory somewhat similar to "Gaekwaree's," of humouring the natives instead of showing them that we intended to do what we thought right at any risk, we should have had no mutiny. "Gaekwaree" has evidently a very thorough acquaintance with the country people, and has, we daresay, a good deal of the "Haroun al Raschid" in him. Will he forgive us for saying, in all courtesy, that we cannot but think he has imbibed a very little of that temporising policy which is so foreign to the traditions of English rule, and which proves so fatal to power and moral influence in the long run. We write so entirely from an English point of view, and are so thoroughly satisfied that conformity to European civilization must eventually benefit the native, that our opinions may easily appear harsh and overstrained to those who have mixed, more familiarly than we have, with intelligent natives living in independent States; and we can only repeat that our maxim is to do what is right and progressive in spite of temporary inconvenience or discontent.

A TELEGRAM received from Mussendom on Saturday confirms the news previously received of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Muscat.

THE *Bangalore Herald*:—We observe that "considerable excitement was lately caused in Secundrabad by a serious rumour that an *emeute* had occurred among the troop of Horse Artillery at Bellary, but the rumour proved to be exaggerated, nothing beyond some instance of insubordination having occurred." There is no smoke without fire, and if we are not very greatly mistaken, things are not exactly *couleur de rose* in Bellary. Some time ago an affair of the same kind, as that alluded to above, occurred, but was quietly hushed up. Is this the case now?

THE *Lahore Chronicle* :—A very distinguished traveller is at this moment in India, dressed up as a Fakir, on a mission by the Foreign Office to Central Asia. He is not the man who was asking for pice in front of the Shalmi Darwaza, nor is he the coolie who brought our luggage from the station. We wish people would not, on the chance of discovering him, enter into a friendly but "acute" chat with every chuprasee they meet. We refrain from giving his name from obvious reasons, and only hope that he may reap the success and honours which so spirited an undertaking so pre-eminently deserves.

THE same :—We very much regret to hear that Mrs. Ashton Brandreth, wife of the Executive Engineer of the Derajat, was shot at on Wednesday last at Kohat, and was wounded slightly on the neck. We have as yet no particulars regarding this dastardly outrage; the news having only been received by telegraph, and we consequently are not able to say whether the assassin was actuated by political or religious fanaticism. The Deputy Commissioner telegraphed to Government for instruction as to whether the assassin should be hung at once or reserved for trial. In cases like this it is well to act first, and ask for orders afterwards. The Government would be only too glad to be relieved from the necessity of directing the trial of a ruffian, whose instant execution is a political necessity, and who is guilty of murder, as murder is interpreted by the commission which has lately been considering the question of capital punishment in England.

The Chief Court and rigid Criminal procedure are very well for the settled Cis-Indus territories. But we required and we must have across the Indus swift and certain means of punishing criminals, who are barbarians, despising our cautious legal procedure, and who must be kept down by force and not by law.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 10TH MARCH.

Bank Bills, 2s. 1½d.

Documents, 2s. 1⅞d.

Market little doing, and less demand for money.

Bank of Madras shares, Rs. 77½ to Rs. 80 premium.

Government Paper, 5½ per cent., 108 to 108¾, dull.

Western Cotton, 242½ per candy. Scanty supplies, demand slack.

Freights to Liverpool, 40s.

The price of provisions rapidly advancing, great distress among the poorer classes. Trade consequently depressed.

GALLE, 10th March.

French Steamer *Erymanthe* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 9th March.

Steamer *Asia* from Calcutta via Northern Ports in sight.

MADRAS, 11th March.

Steamer *Punjaub* from Bombay via Southern Ports in sight.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE American ship *Garnet*, Captain B. Tay, arrived yesterday from Boston with a cargo of ice and sundries.

MAILS for the Persian Gulf, per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed to-morrow at 8 A. M.

IT is believed that the Hon'ble Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy will not be re-appointed a member of the local Legislative Council.

IT is rumoured that Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Senior Magistrate of Police, is to be appointed Registrar of the High Court, vice Mr. Spencer Compton, deceased.

WE understand that Mr. R. West, Registrar in the Appellate side of the High Court, is to be appointed Judge and Session Judge of Carwar in room of Mr. White, who has obtained leave to proceed to England.

OWING to the indisposition of F. L. Brown, Esq., the acting Second Magistrate, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., has been for the last two days sitting at the Mazagon Police Court.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday, per B.C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, Captain Main, to the Malabar Coast :—Dr. R. T. Reid, Major Macpherson, Lieutenant Stevenson, Dr. Wiehe, Mr. R. G. Melvill, Mr. Dirujlall Muthooradass.

IT is stated by a native contemporary that Mr. Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mody has been appointed secretary to the Maneckjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Company, in room of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, who proceeds to England by the next mail, as manager of the firm of Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Brothers and Company.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 10th and 6 P. M. of the 11th March : max. 8 hours 54 minutes; min. 6 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 6th and the United Kingdom 8th March. Oldest dates from United Kingdom, 5th, 6th, and 7th.

IT will be remembered by most of our readers, that Mr. Bond Richard Howell was fined the other day by Mr. Brown, the Magistrate, in the sum of Rs. 100 for a madman-like assault upon Mr. Cayzer. This fine, it appears, Mr. Howell is unable to pay, consequently a warrant to destrain his property and recover the amount of fine was issued from the Magazon Police Court on Saturday last.

THE remains of the old ramparts around Fort George are now being removed, which will necessitate the filling in of the moat which has so long been a source of nuisance to the locality, and which must have been highly injurious to the health of the patients in the European General Hospital. Another improvement is being made in regard to this institution, the lighting of it with gas, the pipes for which are now being laid down.

WITH reference to the paragraphs which have appeared in this journal concerning the obstructive trench opened in the road to Colaba, we now learn that numerous complaints having been made as to the insufficiency of the water supply to that locality, it has been determined to lay a new and larger main. This will explain the "why" of the obstruction; but the "wherefore" of blocking up so much of an important thoroughfare at one time remains as great a mystery as ever.

ANOTHER case of biting off the nose of a woman came on for investigation before F. L. Brown, Esq., acting Second Magistrate, on Saturday last. In this case the woman's name is Luchee, a Camatee by caste, and the man, a weaver, named Khalee Nensook, who met the woman about 7 P. M., on Tuesday last near the two tanks in Duncan Road, and because she refused to live any longer with him as his mistress, he seized her by the wrist, stuffed a rag into her mouth, and bit the tip of her nose completely off, spitting the piece out on the ground. Although the woman was severely injured, she, with surprising tenacity, managed to detain the man until her cries brought succour to her relief. The man has been committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, whilom Judge of the Small Cause Court, retires at once on his pension—so we hear on reliable information, and Marwarries will therefore henceforward be jubilant and tremble before him no more. In spite of his vagaries, his "werdicks," and his abrupt, discourteous manner, Mr. Manockjee is a sterling man, and has done more for real reform among his countrymen than probably any other among them. He doubtless finds in England a more congenial country than India—that is his unhappy weakness for praise and adulation can there be indulged in to satiety. However flattering it may be to be considered a "Star" in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, there is much to be accomplished in Bombay, and if Mr. Manockjee aspires to nothing higher than the advancement of the Parsees, as he has often been heard in all sincerity to say, he should return to the scene of his labours. An evanescent popularity begotten in England by speech-making is as tinsel, and gewgaw, when compared with the ring of the real metal he might obtain in Bombay.

A SUIT was heard before Sir Joseph Arnould on Saturday, brought by Chota Meya bin Mahomed Ubzeel, a Cambay merchant, through his attorney in Bombay, against Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy Nurmawalla, a merchant in Bombay, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,716, for damages sustained by reason of the non-acceptance of twenty shares in the International Financial Corporation, which the defendant agreed on the 23rd January 1865 to purchase. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Tyabjee, were for the plaintiff; Mr. Marriott and Mr McCulloch were for the defendant. The shares were sold for delivery on or before the 12th March, and at a premium of 10 per cent. As they were not accepted by the defendant, they were sold by auction on the 24th March, and brought the net sum of Rs. 90. There were two issues raised by the Court:—(1) whether the contract was a wagering contract; (2) whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the shares. After evidence had been heard, His Lordship found in favour of the plaintiff on both issues, remarking in regard to the second, that he held with the Chief Justice that if the seller went to the purchaser, holding in his hands the papers necessary to invest him with the legal ownership of the shares, that was sufficient readiness and willingness to entitle him to maintain his action. The Court gave a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the two storied house of a sweetmeat seller in Rungaree Moholla. At the outset the fire appeared to be so very extensive that the entire population of this densely inhabited quarter were thrown into the utmost alarm, and what rendered matters worse was the non-supply of a single drop of water from the hydrants for about an hour after the fire broke out. The executive police, together with Major Henderson, the Acting Commissioner, and several fire-engines, however, were on the spot within a very short time after the fire was discovered, and although they were powerless to check the flames for want of water, nevertheless there was no lack of exertions to confine the conflagration to where it was raging; which in all probability saved the entire market. The patience of the police was nearly exhausted when the water flowed into the main and the hydrants spouted their jets; still there was a difficulty in getting at the real source of the fire as it was burning between the wooden ceiling and the roof, and it was only by getting on top of the burning roof and removing some of the tiles that the water could be poured in. This dangerous task was performed by Inspector Chapman and the Jemadar of the Chuckla Division most successfully, and it was only then that volumes of water could be thrown on the fire which had hitherto raged unchecked. By 7 o'clock the fire was entirely subdued, and the only house destroyed the one where it originated. The damage done to the property within the house, and the value of the house itself, can scarcely amount to more than three thousand rupees.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Peninsula London and China Bank has been held during the week, at which meeting a vote of confidence in the Directors was passed and the Bank is to be continued in the hope of retrieving past losses. This course has been decided upon, we think, more in consequence of the remarks of the Chairman, that the Bank was at present carrying on a fair extent of business and enjoyed a first rate credit, rather than from the lucrative nature of the business done as shown by the balance sheet. The carrying on of the Bank was also advocated by one of the European Exchange Brokers, who stated that he never experienced any difficulty in selling the bills of the Bank, a statement which must be received with some caution, in the absence of fuller information, as to whether the Bank in such instances did not either give a higher rate than that given by the older Banks, or took, in payment of its own bills, the paper of the parties to whom it sold. It is absurd to say that the bills of the Indian Peninsula can be placed without difficulty, unless some advantage is given to the purchasers, and from the strong competition which exists among the older Banks, business is cut too fine now-a-days to admit of profitable operations being carried on under such circumstances.—*Saturday Review, March* 10.

MR. W. HALFORD, Manager Central Bank of Western India, is appointed a member of the Currency Commission, in the room of the Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, resigned. —*Gazette of India, March* 3.

A CORRESPONDENT who has lately been travelling a good deal and has recently come up from Bombay to Central India, sends us the following information, which, as nearly everybody seems to be going home about this time, may be useful. It will be observed that our friend expresses himself rather spasmodically. The fact is, he is, we presume, out of breath still in consequence of the tremendous shaking he has lately undergone, which has so effected his constitution that his ideas are jolted out of him.

"Nagpore,—nice place,—roads red and gravelled, but dusty—lots of trees—nice houses—rent high though—Bombay a horrid place—such dirty customs—grass thirty rupees per 1,000 bundles—syces thirteen rupees a month—labouring men get 12 annas a day. Tremendous reclamation works going on—another great "do"—was landed from P. and O. steamer in the boat that brought the mails on board, two rupees each person for distance of half a mile!—Hotel charges frightful—railway first class comfortable, but slow—from Budnaira the line will shortly be open to Kowtah, sixty miles from Nagpore, at present is opened from Budnaira 110 miles—roads dreadful, and hire of bullocks frightful—eight annas per "cos" per pair. Cotton coolies at Omrawalla and Mulkapore get 3 and 4 rupees a day for loading waggons—immense quantities of cotton lying at every station awaiting transport."—*Delhi Gazette, March* 6.

ANOTHER MOONSIFF FINING A VAKIL.

OUR readers probably remember the case we reported a short time ago, of a Moonsiff in Surat fining a pleader of his Court for what he thought to be a contempt of Court on the pleader's part, but what was really nothing more than an objection raised by him to the manner in which his opponent, the pleader, on the other side, interfered with his cross-examination of a witness, by suggesting answers to him by an untimely observation addressed to the Court, while the cross-examination was going on. Here is another Moonsiff in the same town of Surat fining a pleader of his Court for sending an intimation that he did not wish any longer to practise in that Court, and requesting that the same be notified to his clients that they might appoint another pleader. The letter containing that intimation and request was as follows :—

"May the cherisher of the poor be safe! My application is as follows :—I do not wish (any longer) to continue to practise as a Vakil in your Honor's Court, I therefore cease to attend. Be pleased then to give me leave (to do so), and give notice to my clients in all the

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cases in which I, your servant, am engaged, that they may appoint another Vakil to conduct their cases. Dated 19th February 1866.

"The signature of Vakil Kirparam Daji."

To the above the following reply was sent by the Moonsiff:—

"No. 27 of 1866.

"(To) Vakil KIRPARAM DAJI.

"You have this day sent an application stating your unwillingness to practise before me. Therein you have not stated at length your reasons for the unwillingness according to law; and being of opinion that no necessary cause has been shown for your absence, I have rejected your application.—Dated 19th February 1866."

"M. BALWUNT, Moonsiff."

This answer reached the Vakil on the 20th February. In the meantime the Moonsiff recorded the following minute on the pleader's application:—

Moonsiff's Court, 19th February 1866.

Read and recorded an application sent this day to the Court by Vakil Kirparam Daji.

Is it competent to a Vakil to absent himself after making such an application as the above?

Looking to clause 3, Section 53, Regulation II. of 1827, it is not competent to a Vakil to free himself from a case in which he is once engaged unless at the wish of his client or with the permission of the Court.

He is engaged in suits No. 1217, 1269 and 1865 fixed for this day. Looking to sections 50 and 54 of the aforesaid Regulation, it was not competent to him to absent himself for the reason mentioned by him in the application made by him. He has, therefore, refused, as it were, to act for the parties whose Vakil he has become. And it is necessary to see whether the cause stated in the application sent by the Vakil is such *necessary cause* as is contemplated in section 54 of the aforesaid Regulation. To say "I do not wish (any longer) to practise in your Honor's Court," is certainly not assigning a necessary cause. If he does not wish, it is necessary for him to show why he does not wish, so that it may be determined whether the reason assigned is proper or improper, and a proper decision may be passed upon the application. Instead of doing that, the Vakil, having written it in the above manner, has absented himself and has thereby committed an offence under section 54 of the second Regulation. Therefore having reference to Section 12 Act I. of 1846 I order that Vakil Kirparam Daji pay a fine of Rs. (50) fifty. The Nazir is directed to levy the fine. I shall have to consider about making a report to the Gracious Judge Sahib on the subject of the contempt of Court committed by the Vakil by sending such an application.—Dated 19th Feb. 1866.

M. BALWUNT Moonsiff.

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN DEVEREUX. DISMISSED.

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THE Senior Magistrate gave his decision on Sunday last, on the evidence brought by the G. I. P. Railway Company, against Captain Gregory Devereux, of the ship *Euxine*, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, in attempting to defraud the Company of a quantity of coal which was shipped on board the defendant's vessel. His Worship remarked that, in order to support a *prima facie* charge of criminal breach of trust, it must be shown upon the evidence, (1) that all the coal in the ship belonged to the Railway Company and that some of it had been fraudulently or dishonestly misappropriated by the defendant; or, if this could not be shown, then, (2), that he had fraudulently or dishonestly retained and misappropriated some of the quantity specified in the bill of lading. As to the first point, in His Worship's opinion, there was no evidence that all the coal in the ship was the property of the Company. His Worship read some portion of Mr. Cruikshank's evidence, and remarked that his information to that effect, viz., that all the coal belonged to the Company, was quite invalidated—if not contradicted—by his evidence upon cross-examination. Regarding the second point, His Worship thought no proof had been given by the prosecution that all the coal mentioned in the bill of lading, 1,144 tons and 16 cwt., had not been delivered by the defendant. In the view His Worship had taken of the matter, he was very little influenced by the charter-party, and in fact had disregarded that document. By the custom of the port, the delivery of cargo must be taken alongside the ship according to the bill of lading,—the weight to be taken on the ship's deck and not on shore. There was some evidence that the weight of the coals taken by the Company's men on shore in Bombay was 1,103 tons and 17 cwt.; but the Company ought to have shown that there was a short delivery on board the ship. There was here a defect of proof on the part of the Company; for there was no evidence of the weight taken on board the ship, with which alone the captain had to do. It was possible that the coal had been misappropriated, after it had been weighed on board by the landing contractor or his men; but as far as the evidence went, there was no proof either that a short quantity was delivered on board, or that any portion had been fraudulently misappropriated by the defendant. His Worship was therefore of opinion that the Company had failed to prove that the full weight mentioned in the bill of lading had not been delivered by the captain. With reference to the letter from Messrs. Robinson and Co., agents for the ship, to the address of the Company's store-keeper, from which His Worship read some extracts, it was remarked that it might be judged inferentially therefrom, indeed there was a presumption from the captain's offer to give up all the coal on board and forego the freight, to which he was entitled, that the coal belonged to the Company. But it would not be fair to take it as a *prima facie* proof that all the coal was the Company's property, or that it was fraudulently retained by the captain, who appeared very anxious to get away with his ship to another port. Evidence was given by the witness Rustomjee Cursetjee of the offer to him by the captain of a bribe of Rs. 100, on condition that he should give a full receipt for the coal and take away the men, who were searching for the coal alleged to be concealed on board the ship. This witness did not profess to be a man of much honesty, for he said he refused to take the bribe because Mr. Doughty knew all about the matter. His Worship did not consider the man's allegation to be conclusive or *prima facie* evidence of fraud against the captain. It was no doubt an extremely foolish proposal for the captain to have made, but he was probably annoyed by the detention of the vessel, and might have made the offer more from a desire to be able to get away than from a guilty knowledge or intention. Then, it was a circumstance to favour the supposition of the innocence of the captain that, when the men went to search for the coals, he made it a condition, in readily allowing them to search the hold, that all the ballast should be replaced by them, His Worship, however, could not help feeling that there was negligence or misconduct on the part of the captain in not taking proper care of the goods in his charge, and causing a loss for which he might be civilly responsible. But there was no evidence of a dishonest misappropriation or conversion, which was essential to constitute the offence of a criminal breach of trust. His Worship therefore, dismissed the charge.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE RIGHT WORKING OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

◆

WE subjoin copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Bombay Government by the Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the Government resolution on the Chamber's petition to Parliament, which appeared in our columns some three weeks ago:—

To THE HON'BLE COLONEL W. F. MARRIOTT,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 39 of 1866, dated 12th ult., transmitting copy of a resolution passed by Government in reference to the Chamber's petition to Parliament, praying for inquiry into the management and working of the Indo-European Telegraph, together with extracts from Colonel Goldsmid's letter dated 4th November last, forwarded to show the degree of control possessed by the English Government—on which point, the petition of the Chamber, according to the opinion expressed in the resolution, indicates "a misapprehension as to the power and responsibility of the English Government in the matter."

In reply, I am directed by the Committee of Management respectfully to express their acknowledgments to Government for drawing their attention to Colonel Goldsmid's able and informing despatch which has been read by the Committee with much interest.

Regarding the Chamber's petition, I am to observe, that it was not considered to be either necessary or expedient to discuss therein points of detail as to the responsibility of any particular Government, but the Chamber was under no misapprehension, as to what it believes to be the responsibility of the British Government, alike in reference to the establishment, and to a certain extent the right management, of the Indo-European Telegraph; and the despatch of Colonel Goldsmid to which the Chamber is referred for information, simply bears out the view on which it has been constrained to take action in the manner referred to.

What has hitherto been only matter of surmise, is now proved by the full and clear statements contained in Colonel Goldsmid's letter to be matter of fact:—that from London to Constantinople, the arrangements for the transmission of messages partake largely of a haphazard character, and are left very much to chance; that from Constantinople to Fao, we have a convention with the Turkish Government, which on the same evidence works imperfectly, and that the submarine cable between Fao and Kurrachee is the only portion of the line on which reliance can be placed.

The Committee respectfully submit, it seems hardly a wise course on the part of the Home Government to have expended so large a sum of public money on a submarine cable from Kurrachee to the head of the Persian Gulf, with the view of connecting India and England by direct telegraphic communication, and then to leave the connecting communication (over more than half the entire distance) pretty much to take care of itself.

This is no exaggerated view of the actual position of affairs. Government is fortunate in being able to place so valuable a public servant as Colonel Goldsmid in the important office of Superintendent of the line in Asia, and he reports most favourably of the efficiency of the officers who work under him, but it is evident all his representations and remonstrances with the Turks are treated with indifference, and that improvement in the management of the Turkish portion of the line is nearly hopeless, unless the direct influence of the British Government is brought to bear on that of the Turks with more force in aid of the measures of the Superintendent, than appears to be the case at present.

It is not easy to understand why the Home Government has never acted on a very obvious suggestion which has repeatedly been made, viz., to arrange with the Continental Governments, through whose dominions messages pass, for a line between London and Constantinople specially for the use of telegrams between England and India.

Unless some such arrangement is made, and a better organization effected for the management of the Turkish-Asiatic line, than at present exists, neither the mercantile community, nor the public generally, can have any confidence that their messages will be transmitted with accuracy, regularity, and speed.

The Committee would most respectfully suggest, that an Agent of Government should be appointed in London, to receive and forward messages by the Continental route known at the time to be in the best working order: an arrangement of this kind would most probably secure the receipt of messages in India in the order of rotation in which they would be received at and despatched from the London office; and so have the effect of removing one of the evils most seriously complained of by merchants and the public, in the present working of the Indo-European Telegraph.—I have the honour to be, &c., JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 7th March 1866.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN TO CALCUTTA ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

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GOVERNMENT on Saturday placed at the disposal of the press a copy of the Post Master General, Bombay, Dr. Impey's, letter to the Director General of the Post Office of India, dated 22nd February, relative to and on the subject of the first express train to Calcutta on the morning of the 10th February. From Dr. Impey, Post Master General, Bombay, to H. B. Riddle, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta.

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the postal proceedings connected with the first Overland mail express from Bombay towards Calcutta, the first batch of which, I believe, reached that city in four days and twelve hours, notwithstanding a detention of eight hours at Mirzapore. You are aware that the conveyance made over to us by Captain Osborn, and selected by Mr. Stuart, was an empty third class carriage about 18 feet long by 7 feet wide, which had to be fitted departmentally within a very few days, in fact it was not quite ready when the mail steamer arrived, owing to her having preceded her time by 30 hours according to the P. & O. Company's time-table, and having come unexpectedly into harbour and anchor on the night of the 9th instant.

The Light-house report not having reached the Post Office until after the steamer anchored at night, the landing of the mail was in consequence delayed and the full establishment were not in attendance, the preliminary sorting could not therefore be accomplished in the time agreed with the railway, nor was it as complete as could be desired.

The packets made in the Bombay Post Office were 18 to Bengal, 1 for Governor General, and 5 for Calcutta. North West Provinces, 7 for Agra, and one for Lieut. Governor. N. W. P., Punjab, 3 for Lahore 1/18 Lieut. Governor, Punjab. The number of letters packed being 9,950 and 50 summaries, in all 10,000.

The packets made in the train amounted to 102, consisting of 5500 letters, including those for soldiers, and nearly 1,000 overland summaries for the eastward and north-east, in fact all that could be separated in time.

The one hundred and two packets were for the following lines:—

	From R. Carriage.	From B. P. O.	Total.
For the Agra line N. W. P. and Punjab	47	12	59
For Nagpore line Bengal, &c.	28	6	34
For Railway Offices	27	0	27
Total...	102	18	120

These one hundred and twenty packets contained 16,400 letters and papers and were forwarded as follows:—For Agra 34 of letters for 1st express, 25 of summaries 2nd do.—59. For Nagpore 10 of letters for 1st express, 14 summaries, and 10 for lines enroute—34. For Railway and Post Office 27 of combined letters and papers—altogether 120.

The train left Boree Bunder terminus at 6 A. M. and arrived at Bhosawul junction at 6 P. M., gaining in a speed over the ordinary mail train five hours. It reached Budnaira in six hours more, altogether in eighteen hours from Bombay. The gain in speed over the ordinary train being on the whole 8 hours. If to this is added the time (14 hours) the express was in advance of the ordinary mail train (for which the mails would have had to wait had no express been employed), there is in this instance a positive gain of 22 hours according to the railway time-table, but according to actual time 24 hours, inasmuch as the ordinary train in the present case was as usual some hours late.

I learn by telegram that the Governor General's express reached Nagpore (115 miles from Budnaira) in 13 hours, or in a total of 31 hours from Bombay, and that N. W. Provinces 1st express reached Indore (129 miles from Boorhanpore) in 34 hours from Bombay.

The time that may be expected from Mirzapore from these points might be estimated as subjoined, as 46 hours from Nagpore and 63 from Indore.

BY NAGPORE.	Distance in miles.	Hours of transit.		BY AGRA.	Distance in miles.	Hours of transit.
Bombay	...	...		Bombay	...	...
Budnaira ...	412	18		Boorhanpore ...	309	15
Nagpore ...	115	13		Indore	120	19
Mirzapore ...	416	46	At 9 miles an hour.	Agra	385	43
Calcutta......	514	28		Mirzapore	370	20
				Calcutta.........	514	28
Total......	1457	105		Total.........	1698	125

Showing nearly one day in favour of the Nagpore route at the same rate of travelling.

The Governor General's express ought therefore to have reached Calcutta on the morning of the 4th day, and I believe did so in 4 days and 13 hours, with detention at Mirzapore of 8¼ hours as shown below:—

	Distance.			Date and time of despatch.	Time occupied in transit.
				h. m.	h. m.
Governor General's Express...	412	Bombay	10	6 0 A.M.	
		Budnaira ..	11	0 10 A.M.	18 10
		Kowta	11	5 15 A.M.	5 5
		Nagpore......	11	1 45 P.M.	8 30
		Mirzapore....	13	6 55 A.M. 3 30 P.M.	Arr. 41 6
		Calcutta......	14	7 30 P.M.	Dep. 28 0
		Total......			100 55
		Detention at Mirzapore.......			8 35
					109 30

Had a similar express been waiting at Mirzapore there would have been a further gain of 18 hours—10 from speed of express train and 8 from the detention saved, and the mail might have reached Calcutta within 3 days.

According to telegram just received from Mirzapore the Calcutta express (38 seers in weight) appears—if the telegram has been correctly telegraphed—to have occupied more time than taken by the light Governor General's express, and did not reach Mirzapore in time for the same train, as that by what the Viceroy's express was sent on and was thus a day behind. It appears to have been owing to a slower pace being attained on the raised portion of the line between Budnaira and Mirzapore.

The progress of the express and the expectation of the Nagpore route beating that via Agra will therefore depend chiefly on the extension of the railway towards Nagpore and or the efficiency of the road establishment between the railway terminus and Mirzapore; 40 miles of the distance, viz., as far as Kowta will be reduced by railway extension by the 15th April 1866, and as many miles on the Agra line by extension to Khundwa.

The latter mails that were made up in the Bombay Post Office for both Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces and distinguished by blue and red labels were given, as usual, priority of despatch, the overland summaries following as a second express.

The express letter mail including the Governor General's for Calcutta, left the Budnaira platform direct before 1 A. M. on 4 horses, and was accompanied by the head overseer to Kowta, 40 miles, and reached thence the limit of my circle in 5½ hours, and the remainder or second express was cleared and despatched from Budnaira by 2-15 A. M.

The Post Master of Bombay omitted to send two sorters and packers in advance on the 8th instant as directed. The whole number of despatches (4) were therefore taken in the railway carriage, also two of the packers; two of the latter were accommodated in the brake-van.

I accompanied the express myself as far as Bhosawul, by which time the entire mails in the carriage were sorted, but not however packeted. The former was purposely done in order to avoid carrying on towards Nagpore any letters or papers for post towns on the Agra route.

In the whole route 78 letters and 29 papers only were found missorted, those discovered prior to the express reaching the morning "up train" to Bombay, were in time for the evening mail from Bombay in all directions.

The railway duties kept the four sorters and the superintendent of the Bombay Post Office—whom I ordered on the duty for the first occasion and whose services were very valuable—fully occupied for about 15 hours. From the railway station of Mulkapore to Budnaira nothing remained to be done.

The inconvenience felt in the railway carriage was the want of room and the extreme lightness of it which prevented anything like an attempt to write except with pencils (coloured).

So long as the express train is an experiment, this can only be partially remedied by local appliances such as India rubber flooring and better preliminary sorting—as it was, the mail bags completely filled one fourth of the after part of the carriage behind the railway and the carriage itself was too narrow.

When weekly communication with England is established there will be a positive necessity for better accommodation, more space and greater convenience, and I would strongly recommend if the Government sanction the express train—that one sorting carriage be purchased for our purpose or at least one of the 24 feet new second class carriages, recently built by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the express passenger service,—to be fitted up departmentally. Either of these carriages can be had for a sum below Rs. 3,000 each.

I am the more urgent on this point from the connection that we shall be compelled to have express trains to Bombay for the outside mail steamer to Suez especially in the monsoon.

The Secretary of State has taken up the question of the frequent putting off the P. & O. Co.'s steamer during last monsoon, which has hitherto been entirely beyond postal control and has been chiefly due to the want of direct telegraphic communication with the railway terminus, and to the irregularity in the arrival of the railway trains which even in the fair season do not keep to time.

The last out-going steamer was unable to leave the harbour before 2 P. M. owing to the train not reaching Bombay until nearly 10 A. M., after which mails had to be sorted and packeted, and you are aware of the complaint from the London Post Office of the errors that have unavoidably occurred in despatch, owing to important work being hurrily done and compressed into a very short time. The Post Office ought, in my estimation, in order to ensure punctuality to have for these special occasions, a clear line for the outward as well as the inward mails.

There will, I am informed, be ample time for this, if telegraph intelligence is given from Nagpore of the approach or arrival of the express at that station. The overland mail could in such a case be sorted en-route to Bombay—time in the Post Office would thus be saved as well as an extended time of posting correspondence given to the Calcutta community.

The great benefit arising from the express train and its sorting, has been not only the celerity attained but the issue at the same time of all soldiers' letters and all overland summaries, which were heretofore only enabled to be packeted and forwarded on occasions when the steamer arrived a given number of hours before the ordinary mail trains left Bombay, but which with railway sorting can always be accomplished: all such correspondence can thus be sent along both post lines as a second express and reach most stations within a few hours of the first express.

The department will also be relieved of one great cause of grievance of complaint and disappointment caused by the steamer arriving so close on train hours that a portion only of the mails can be forwarded.

The convenience will unquestionably be a great public one, and I hope every encouragement and aid will be granted by the Supreme Government to it.

There being no fixed establishment for the railway sorting, I trust you will not object to the proposal made in letter No. E 193, 20th January last, to a payment of the travelling allowance recommended for the clerks and packers of the Bombay Post Office employed in the railway for the superintendent. I have entered in the bill a separate allowance he will not be required on another occasion or more than one.

THE "FRIEND OF CHINA" ON MR. ANSTEY.

INADVERTENTLY we published, in our last number, two or three extracts from the *Friend of India* regarding Mr. Chisholm Anstey without the remarks we intended should accompany them. We read of an indignation meeting at the house of that deservedly popular Parsee gentleman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and of resolutions being passed to appeal to the Government for the removal of Mr. Anstey from his post as a Judge of the Bombay Supreme Court;—we read of an unseemly dispute between Mr. Tracy, ex-M. L. C, and Mr. Anstey regarding the delivery of an insulting letter to Mr. A. by Mr. T.'s peon; and in two places we read that Mr. Anstey will soon make Bombay as hot as he made Hongkong. But we re-quote the concluding paragraph of a leading article in the *Friend of India*.

We have little sympathy with the eight hundred Parsees and others who held a public meeting to represent to Government "extreme rigour of his sentences and the great terror inspired by his insolence." The rigour was not undeserved, and the terror, in itself, might have been salutary. But when an English official twice in his career, as Attorney General in Hongkong and as acting Judge in Bombay, manages to set different communities by the ears; pronounces from the Bench wholesale denunciations of all classes, with the singular exception of Jews and Mahomedans; tells the merchants of Bombay that they left England too young to know the meaning of "the liberty of the subject." And all India that there is no such thing as public opinion east of Suez; and so behaves as to call forth the loud remonstrances of every class and profession in Bombay, it is fortunate for the Government which appointed him that it can so easily drop him back into the ranks of his profession.

Now we take exception to this denunciation of one evidently marked as a victim *because* he has twice set a community by the ears. That Bombay's Augean stable required such an Hercules to cleanse it, our contemporary admits; and, right or wrong in that admission, he deprecates the native howl because "the rigour was not undeserved." This may or may not be fair writing;—though when we bear in mind that the meeting was held under the countenance of the most respectable Parsees in India, we take the liberty to doubt whether there might not have been more discrimination in the wording. With regard to what Mr. Anstey did in Hongkong, however we can speak from book, and have no hesitation in saying that, if ever a man deserved praise rather than blame for his public acts, it was Mr. Anstey; and if the Home Government had not found that he was justified in what he did as Attorney General of that colony, we may rest assured it is not on the judicial bench he would now be sitting. One of the best speeches we ever heard in China was by Mr. Anstey in his address to the Jury on which we sat to try the case of *Regina* vs. *Mitchell* (for extortion, under colour of office as Sheriff). The heads of this case were mentioned, it will be remembered, in our issue of the 3rd of November last.

In the course of that address, Mr. Anstey told how he got his appointment;—of his last interview with Sir William Molesworth, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of Sir William using, on the occasion, those remarkable words—"Oh, that Hongkong—it stinks in my nostrils," the meaning being that corruption in high places was so rampant, it was almost impossible to eradicate it by ordinary official means;—and the inference, that Mr. Anstey was sent to Hongkong as the only man available to do what Downing Street found itself unable otherwise to effect.

We need not go over the whole story of Mr. Anstey's career after that trial;—how he exposed the "little games" of the notorious Bridges;—how he identified that Doctor of Civil law with the conduct of the confederate of Pirates and resetters, Caldwell;—how he placed Sir John Bowring—the old Exeter Hall howler—on a pedestal of never dying infamy;—and, amongst other things, how he stopped, in the colony, the Havannah traffic in flesh, which one of the mercantile houses dabbled in rather unscrupulously;—these things, without a doubt, did strike at the root of the social system of the place; and it is not to be wondered at that, with such a milk and water man at the Colonial Office as the late Duke of Newcastle, Chisholm Anstey was temporarily swamped. But men's good deeds do live after them;—and the present altered state of public morals in Hongkong—Caine, Bridges and Caldwell, all in Coventry—and a Legislative Council clear of taint,—amply attest the benefits conferred by Judge Anstey in setting the place by the ears. When Sir Edmund Hornby leaves China, Mr. or may be then Sir T. C. Anstey, peradventure, will be sent as his successor.—By about that time, Shanghai, if we read the signs of the times aright, will be wanting a Herculean scavenger for its Augean filth.—*Friend of China, Jan.* 26.

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THE USE OF THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—Khundoo Coostna and Bablee Dada were placed at the bar on a charge of having been found gambling with dice and money in the Elphinstone Circle. A policeman saw them gambling and seized six annas which were found lying on the ground. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were fined two rupees each.

A SUSPECTED ROGUE.—Luxmon Ragoo was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, which might be reasonably suspected to be stolen. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a light rattan or cane.

THE OLD CHARGE.—Peter Drupsteen and Lawrence Lemons, seamen of the British ship *Robert Seddon*, pleaded guilty to a charge of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship. His Worship sentenced them to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for two weeks each.

THEFT OF COFFEE.—Ruma, a girl, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of coffee, of the value of Rs. 2, the property of one Deokurn Bhojah; and was sentenced to the County Jail for one calendar month.

A SHIP MASTER ASSAULTED BY HIS BOATSWAIN.—Samuel Hunt, boatswain of the ship *Castlemaine*, was charged with assaulting Captain James McGill, master of the ship. On the morning of the 1st inst., while on the high seas, the captain heard a noise, and in consequence sent for the defendant who came aft but was abusive. The captain thereupon disrated him and told him, in the presence of the chief officer, that he was no longer to be boatswain. He then desired defendant to take his clothes out of the half-deck, which the latter refused to do, and said to the captain "I will see you d——d first." The captain put his hand upon his (defendant's) shoulder to push him into the half-deck to make him point out his clothes, when he turned round and struck the captain in the eye, leaving a mark.

The defendant, in his defence, stated that on the morning of the 1st inst., he was ordered to wash the decks, and he did so. He happened to speak loud, whereupon the captain called him aft and said he was no longer to be boatswain. He (defendant) refused to point out his things in the half-deck, and in consequence the captain struck him first and caught him by his whiskers. The defendant called three witnesses, whose evidence was to the effect that the captain seized defendant by the beard, that he and the mate struck him on the head and shoulder, and that the defendant then struck the captain. They did not see the captain strike the defendant when he was in irons.

His Worship found the defendant guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to one week's imprisonment with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—10TH MARCH.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

TWO REPUTED ROGUES.—Mundoo Hossein Mahomed and Curreem Noor Mahomed were placed at the bar, charged with having been found before sunrise loitering in the Grant Road, they being reputed thieves.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, but on the evidence before the Court His Worship adjudged them guilty, and sentenced each to be imprisoned for one month in the County Jail with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Cassum Mahomed and Govind Jeevajee were on Saturday placed at the bar, charged with assaulting one Edward Peters, chair-maker in the service of the G. I. P. Railway.

From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that, on the night of Friday last, at 8 o'clock, he and another young man were in the Bhendy Bazaar Road, when the second prisoner came to them and struck the young man. Peters asked him why he struck his friend. He thereupon suddenly seized him by the sleeve and threw him down. In the meantime the first prisoner came up and bit him on his chest. A policeman came to the spot and arrested them.

Edward Woolford, the friend of the complainant, corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor.

His Worship adjudged the prisoners guilty and fined each twenty rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

Channabasappa vs. Erappa.

Mr. Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik for the applicant.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the respondent.

This was a special appeal against a decision of F. Lloyd, Esq., Judge of the District of Dharwar. The facts of the case appear from the following judgment recorded by him:—

This action was instituted by Erappa to recover 23 teak beams and 19 muttee beams, or their present value, Rs. 532-5-4, and also Rs. 21, the cost of a stamp in accordance with the terms of a bond, dated 6th December 1859. Duryapa's defence was that Erappa had already taken his beams, and that he had fraudulently retained the bond and brought this action. The Principal Sudder Ameen laid down the following issues:—Is the claim proved? Has appellant already recovered the beams? And found the bond admitted, but that it was proved by very satisfactory evidence that Erappa had already been supplied with the beams. The claim was therefore thrown out. Erappa appeals on the grounds, that, (1) the decree is opposed to evidence as the claim is proved. (2) the evidence for the defence is untrustworthy. Respondent would have obtained his receipt had the beams been delivered. (3) he has further evidence to produce. To appellant's Vakeel.—Have you any further evidence? No. The points for consideration are:—Has appellant received the beams in question. If not, is he now entitled to them and what amount of damages is he entitled to? Can appellant claim the cost of stamping the bond? On the first point I find that the beams in question is said to be now lying before the house of witness No. 22, where it is alleged the appellant placed them after taking them from Duryapa's. I am not however satisfied that the appellant did remove them from Duryapa's and I consider him entitled to 23 teak beams and 19 muttee beams as specified in the bond, and there I therefore awarded him or failing to supply the beams the respondent is to pay Rs. 532-5-4 as I find by the evidence recorded No. 28 and 29 that timber was doubled in value since the date of the bond. The claim to record the cost of the stamps I held to be inadmissible as no provision is made for it in the bond. The decree of the lower Court has accordingly amended, costs in proportion throughout.

Against this decision a special appeal was preferred in the High Court on the grounds that the decision of the District Judge is against law in that (1) the agreement sued on is not sufficiently stamped; that (2) the District Judge has awarded double the value of the timber without finding out the precise value of the timber sued for; that (3) the District Judge has assumed Rs. 266-2-8 to be the value of the said timber when there is no evidence whether in the cause as to the value of the said timber; and that (4) the District Judge has erred in awarding the claim when no damages were proved to have been suffered by the plaintiff. After hearing arguments on both sides the Court pronounced the following written judgment:—"The Court hold that the argument dated on the 6th December 1859, was sufficiently stamped, and therefore rule the first point of special appeal in favour of the plaintiff. With regard to the remaining three points of special appeal the Court is of opinion that, the District Judge did not resort to the proper gauge of damages in order to ascertain what sum, if any, should be paid to the plaintiff beyond the sum of Rs. 266-2-8 by the defendant. The agreement does not name any particular time, within which, in default of scale of the timber by the plaintiff and defendant jointly, the latter was to pay to the former his share under the agreement. A reasonable time therefore should be allowed for that purpose, but it appears, by the plaintiff's own allegation in his plaint, that in March 1860, the defendant definitively refused to complete the contract. The parties therefore were at arm's length from each other at the latest on the 31st of March 1860, nevertheless the plaintiff delayed to bring his action until the 6th December 1862, and claimed to recover damages according to the market price of timber at that time, and the Judge has awarded damages to him at that rate, whereas the market price on the 31st of March 1860, was the price which should have been ascertained, in order to enable the Court to decide what, if any, damage beyond Rs. 266-2-8. was suffered by the plaintiff. If the market price, ruling on the 31st March 1860, exceeded Rs. 266-2-8, the Judge should have awarded to the plaintiff, in addition to that sum of Rs. 266-2-8, the difference between that sum and the said market price of one-sixth part of the timber specified in the agreement of the 6th December 1859 and costs; and, if such market price were less than the said sum of Rs. 266-2-8 the Judge should have awarded to the plaintiff merely Rs. 266-2-8 and costs. The Court reverse the decree of the District Judge and remand the cause for a trial on the principle above indicated. The parties on both sides to be at liberty to give such fresh evidence as they may be advised, but on the question of market price on the 31st March 1860 only. Costs of the suit up to and including this special appeal to abide the final decision."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Saturday, 10th March 1866.

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

W. A. Hurst vs. J. Watson.

Mr. White, Mr. Marriott and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, for the plaintiff; Mr. Anstey, instructed personally by his client, for the defendant.

Mr. White stated that the suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 21,000, as damages for the failure on the part of the defendant—who belonged to the firm of Watson and Co.—to fulfil an agreement he had made with the plaintiff, a broker carrying on business in Bombay. The plaint in the first instance was rejected in chambers, but an appeal against that decision was heard before Chief Justice Sausse and Mr. Justice Hore, by whom the rejection was reversed.

His Lordship said the order referred to had not been attached to the plaint, and as the plaint now stood it appeared to have been rejected.

The Clerk of the Court, in answer to His Lordship, said he could find no order in the proceeding.

Mr. Anstey said it was his intention, if the case proceeded, to direct His Lordship's notice to the mode in which the plaint had been prepared.

His Lordship—If the Court of Appeal has not reversed the rejection of the plaint—and there is nothing to show me that it has—I shall not entertain the suit. The order of the Court of Appeal ought to have been drawn up by the plaintiff. The whole thing is most irregular. There seems to be systematic irregularity in conducting business in this Court.

Mr. Anstey said he would insist upon the order being drawn up.

His Lordship—I shall require the order to be drawn up before I give any judgment, and I shall probably disallow any application for costs, even if the plaintiff should succeed. I must oblige attorneys to conduct their business properly by disallowing costs when I find they don't do it.

Afterwards His Lordship directed the order to be drawn up immediately, and asked Mr. White to proceed.

Mr. White stated that the defendant purchased from Government a piece of land on the Esplanade, 1484 square yards in extent; and on the 5th January 1865, gave written instructions to the plaintiff to sell the land, agreeing to give him half of the profits realised by the sale. The plaintiff exerted himself to the utmost to find a purchaser, and eventually found two gentlemen—Mr. Passmore, a merchant, and Mr. Green, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green,—who agreed to purchase the land at the fixed price—viz, Rs. 150 per square yard. It was proposed to erect buildings on the land, suitable for chambers for barristers and solicitors, as the ground was opposite the site of the new Court House which it was intended to build. When the offer to purchase the ground was communicated to the defendant, he put off the plaintiff from day to day for several days, and at length he declined to sell the land, stating that he had made up his mind to build upon it himself. The plaintiff subsequently made a claim for remuneration, which was not complied with; and the suit was brought in consequence.

The following issues were raised—(1) whether the defendant agreed with the plaintiff as alleged in the plaint; (2) whether the plaintiff had entitled himself to be paid according to the agreement; (3) whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover any and what sum for work done as a broker or for commission.

Mr. William Arthur Hurst, the plaintiff, said he was a general broker carrying on business in Bombay. In January 1865, happening to be in Mr. Watson's shop, the defendant came up to him and said he had purchased a piece of land from Government, situated on the Esplanade, and that he thought of selling it; he also told him it had cost him Rs. 110 per square yard, and commissioned him to obtain a purchaser for it, stating that any profit realised by the re-sale should be divided between them. Witness drew up an agreement to that effect, and defendant signed it. The letter dated 5th January now produced was the agreement he referred to. On a subsequent occasion the defendant fixed Rs. 150 per square yard as the minimum price he would take for the land. In consequence of that arrangement witness took steps with a view to selling the property. He stated in detail what he did with that object, and said that altogether the matter engaged his time and attention for about two months. Ultimately he mentioned the idea of building on the ground, and showed a plan that Mr. Hastings, C. E., had drawn up, to Mr. Passmore, Mr. Green, and Mr. Fred. Heycock; and after a number of interviews, these gentlemen decided—as a company he believed—to purchase the land for Rs. 150 per square yard. There was no writing dawn up. Witness communicated the offer to the defendant, the date being about the end of February, and asked him what earnest money he would require. The defendant wanted Rs. 40,000. Mr. Passmore, on hearing what was required, told witness to arrange the matter for Rs. 20,000 and close the bargain. This was communicated by witness to Mr. Watson, who said he would let him know the following day. Defendant put him off after this from time to time, and eventually told him that he meant to build upon the ground himself. Mr. Passmore was willing to pay Rs. 40,000 as a deposit, but thought Rs. 20,000 sufficient. Witness, after the refusal of Mr. Watson to accept the offer, sent in a bill to him claiming commission according to the agreement that had been made between them. The amount of his claim was Rs. 21,000. While he was attending to this matter of the defendant's, he was able to look after very little other business. As that was a very busy time amongst brokers, he might, if his time had not been taken up by that matter, have made from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 a month. For such business he believed the ordinary remuneration was 2 per cent on the purchase money; his remuneration at that rate would have amounted in this instance to Rs. 4,500.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—At that time he (witness) was a broker for cotton, piece goods, coal and general merchandise. He did not exactly act as a broker in this case. He made a difference in his usual mode of doing business in this case. His ordinary way was to get the highest possible price; with regard to this ground he knew the lowest price, and asked merely for it. The defendant said he would not take less earnest money than Rs. 40,000. Witness did not believe that defendant said if he did not get a purchaser within a certain time the matter was at an end. He did, however, say something about looking sharp and getting the negotiation finished, or he would be obliged to cancel the authority: that was perhaps about the middle of February. It was the defendant himself who fixed the minimum price. In the first instance he said it would be imprudent to mention the minimum price, but afterwards he consented to a fixed price being named. Witness did not act as broker for the three gentlemen who made the offer to buy the land, and was not to receive any commission from them. He had never heard that Mr. Watson intended to sell the land to Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor, or to the Bombay Club. Witness was not in embarrassed circumstances at the time of this transaction, but was about the month of July. He had since made an arrangement with his creditors, and was endeavouring to pay off all his debts. He denied having received a letter of the 23rd February, cancelling his instructions. [Shown by Mr. Anstey a copy of a letter of that date, to the effect stated]—He supposed he must have got that letter. It was a letter of the 13th February, threatening to cancel his instructions, that he denied having received.

Mr. Green, Solicitor, was then examined.

Mr. Hayllar, Barrister, gave evidence as to Mr. Hurst having called upon him several times and spoken to him of a scheme for the erection of chambers near the new High Court.

Mr. Jas. Hastings, C. E., spoke to his having, at the request of the plaintiff, drawn out plans of the buildings which it was proposed to erect on the piece of ground in question.

After this evidence the case was adjourned till Monday (to-day.)

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—9TH MARCH.

(BEFORE RAO BAHADOOR GOPALRAO HURRY DESHMOOKH.)

A STRANGE CASE.

Suckadina Khimjee and Peerbhoy Khimjee vs. Allaruckia Peerbhoy.

IT appears that in the month of February last, the defendant Allaruckia, who is so well known in Bombay, went to the office of the Small Cause Court and caused two suits to be filed against himself, wherein Suckadina Khimjee and Peerbhoy Khimjee were made plaintiffs; the former is his uncle and the latter his father. On the 15th of the month, the case came on for hearing, when two persons, named Jaffer and Mahomed Mooljee, appeared in Court and personated themselves as plaintiffs in the two suits. The defendant also appeared in Court, and having admitted the claims, a verdict was accordingly entered in plaintiffs' favour. It further appeared that on the 26th February, the defendant went to Mr. Johnson, the Clerk of the Court, and requested him to attach two carriages which, he said, belonged to him. Mr. Johnson questioned him as to why he should apply to have his own property attached. He replied that the property in question had been taken away from him during his absence from Bombay, and that he wished to have it attached and brought here. Mr. Johnson suspected something wrong, and immediately brought the matter to the notice of the Court. His Honor on being convinced that the defendant had fraudulently allowed the decrees to go against himself with the object of attaching the property, caused summonses to be issued against him, charging him with having fraudulently issued summonses against himself with the above intention. The further particulars of this case will appear from the examination of the following witnesses:—

Mahomed Mooljee sworn—He had in a certain case represented himself as Peerbhoy. The defendant told him to accompany him to the Court. Allaruckia told him to stand up on behalf of his father, to say that he came from him (the father). Witness did not ask Peerbhoy's permission because he was an ignorant man.

Suckadina Khimjee, the plaintiff in the first suit, stated—Allaruckia Peerbhoy is his brother's son. He, witness, filed an action against him for the recovery of Rs. 70, which he had taken as a temporary loan. Witness had sent his brother Jaffer to take out the summons. He sent Jaffer to the Court on the day on which the verdict was passed. Had business and therefore did not come to the Court. He had not yet applied for execution.

Peerbhoy Khimjee, the plaintiff in the second suit, and the father of the defendant, said—His wife told him that the defendant had taken Rs. 80 from her. He told her that he should sue him. His wife then got an action filed in his name in the Court. He had never sued any body. Witness's son had been separated from him for the last six or seven years. Had given a notice in the Guzerathi papers in January last to say that he had no claim against his son. At this time he had not heard from his wife that she had given Rs. 80 to the defendant. Mahomed Mooljee was not his servant. Defendant took an interest in obtaining a decree against himself, but he might have been advised to do so by his mother.

Allaruckia Peerbhoy said—He was several times annoyed by his mother for money. He owed her Rs. 80. The man who came here with him to take out the summons was Rahimtoola, and the man who came with him on the day of trial was Mahomed Mooljee. Rahimtoola came to Court and applied for execution. Witness could not say what property was required to be attached.

Mr. Johnson, Clerk of the Court, said—On the 26th February last, the defendant Allaruckia came to the court and requested him to attach certain property which he said belonged to him. Witness remarked how was it that the defendant should apply to have his own property attached. He said that this property had been taken away from him by force during his absence from Bombay, and that he wished to have it attached, and brought in Court. He also requested him not to permit any claimant, if one should arise, to deposit money in Court and take away the property. Defendant wished that the property should remain in custody of the Court during the time of the trial of the claim. Witness told him that if the property was to be attached the plaintiff should accompany the bailiff to point it out. Defendant applied to have the property attached during the Holi holidays. Witness warned him that at the time of attachment the plaintiff must be present.

His Honor in delivering the decision observed that there were two cases before the Court, Nos. 2977 and 2978, both decided on the 15th February, 1866, on the admission of the defendant Allaruckia, whose uncle was plaintiff in one case, and his father in the other. There was a strong suspicion from the conduct of the defendant that he filed these actions against him, in order to attach certain property, which he thought he was unjustly deprived of, and which he wished to recover through the medium of this Court. The idea appeared to be foolish because the property would have been claimed. It was, however, thought that the property when attached, would have been restored to the defendant himself, on payment of the amount of the decrees. His Honor continued, the suspicion in these cases was based upon the evidence. The story told by the defendant's father was highly improbable. He and the uncle now came forward to support the defendant, but there was hardly a doubt that they knew nothing of these actions. The debt was admitted by the defendant. The plaintiffs claimed the money. The course open to the Court was to execute the decrees against the defendant without injuring rights of third parties. The execution should, if applied to, be carried out very cautiously. If the party whose carriages it was intended to attach should be able to prosecute the defendant on any criminal charge, such as false claim, &c., he might do so, but the Court on the evidence before it, could not say that a charge was made out against the defendant.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Edward Behrmann vs. W. J. Addis.

Mr. Thacker, solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the action was for the recovery of Rs. 900, for the wages due for the period from 12th August to 11th November 1865, at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem.

The defence set up was that the plaintiff was irregular in his attendance and frequently appeared intemperate. The plaintiff was employed as a draftsman by the defendant, who is a Civil Engineer.

The plaintiff sworn—He entered the defendant's service on the 1st May 1865, and that he served him continually until 4th August, when in consequence of only receiving a portion of his wages he was obliged, for want of funds, to go and live on board ship with a friend. He remained there until 5th September, when he returned to his work. The defendant told him that he would overlook his absence on condition that he would make up the time lost by extra work. This the witness consented to do. There was Rs. 1,910 due for wages, out of which he received Rs. 1,010, and now he sought to recover the balance of Rs. 900.

Mr. Addis and six or seven witnesses on his behalf were next examined and cross-examined at considerable length, but the evidence they gave was of a contradictory nature.

His Honor commented at length on both sides of the evidence, and recorded a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 860, with costs Rs. 34.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the police authorities a dangerous practice in vogue, viz., the careless manner cotton bales are lashed up to the carts, consequently as they are conveyed along drop down in the centre of the road, to the great obstruction of conveyances and to the danger of wayfarers. For instance, when a vehicle is laden with about eight or ten bales it is not certain when a bale may drop on top of a person who may be passing by, and consequently it will in some cases result in the loss of life. The Coroner of course will hold an inquest over the body, when a ver dict of "accidental" death will be recorded. To avoid the loss of life and the obstruction of roads, it would be advisable for the police to look into this complaint and have the evil remedied. ONE CONCERNED.

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ADVICE TO CONTRACTORS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of the 3rd instant there appeared an article on the Forest Department; with reference to it I would, through the medium of your valuable journal, bring to the notice of the building people of Bombay the great losses they incur in all their wood dealings by going to contractors for their supplies and not sending agents to attend the several Government auctions, held from time to time, and duly advertised in the daily papers.

At these auctions the price of timber varies according to its length and straightness.

1st class rafters (teak) of from 25 to 35 feet in length and 20 to 27 inches in girth at base, sell for from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per 100.

2nd class rafters (teak) of from 20 to 30 feet in length and from 14 to 20 inches in girth, sell for from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 per 100.

3rd class rafters (teak) 16 to 25 feet in length and from 8 to 14 inches in girth, fetch from Rs. 60 to 150 per 100 rafters.

In the Tanna collectorate the rafters are all stacked near the several railway stations and can easily be brought to Bombay.

In the sub-collectorate of Angria's Colaba, by advertisements, it appears that all the rafters are removed out of the forests and brought to the several bunders within easy reach of Bombay by water carriage, which is always the cheapest method of transport. Wood-dealers are of opinion that the rafters of the sub-collectorate are the finest and best which come to the Bombay market.

As to firewood, the price in Bombay is something like Rs. 20 a candy, whereas at the Government sales it never exceeds Rs. 5 per candy.

A boat which will carry 45 to 50 candies of firewood, or 400 teak rafters, for the trip from either the Rewadunda or Nagotana creek to Bombay, charges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

Let private individuals or a company but once try the experiment of sending an agent to purchase the stock they may require at either the Tanna or Angria's Colaba auctions, and they will, I am sure, never again have recourse to dealers or to contractors for their supplies of wood.

SKIPPER.

POONA.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Mr. Samuel Mansfield, Commissioner of Scinde, we understand, that Mr. J. M. Shaw Stewart, the Collector and Magistrate of Canara, will be appointed Commissioner of Scinde, as this gentleman was Assistant Commissioner there for some years, when His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., was Commissioner of Scinde.—*Observer, March* 10.

MR. J. R. MORGAN, our Collector and Magistrate, is expected to arrive here from the districts during the day, and will in every probability, proceed to England by the next mail steamer. We hear that Mr. C. R. Ovans will act as Collector and Magistrate of Poona, until the arrival from leave of Mr. Goldfinch, the Revenue and Police Commissioner of Southern Division, when Mr. J. W. Hadow will revert to Collector and Magistrate of Poona.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Governor-General in Council, we perceive, has decided that all officers in appointments of which the full pay is Rs. 500 a month, and whose pay would be limited to Rs. 400 a month till having passed the prescibed examinations, shall be allowed Rs. 450, and afterwards Rs. 500 a month, on the conditions laid down in the Resolution of 30th November last.—*Englishman, March* 5.

MADRAS.

WE learn that Lord Napier, the new Governor of Madras, has already nominated Mr. J. H. Garstin of the Madras Civil Service as his Lordship's Private Secretary. Mr. Garstin is, at present, holding the appointment of Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar. Lord Napier is expected at Madras by the steamer which should arrive here on the 24th or 25th instant.—*Times, March* 6.

CONFISCATION AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—We understand that there were no less than six distinct cases of confiscation of imported property the day at the Custom House. The property, in all these cases consisted, as a similar case we noticed in October or November last, of canes and watch keys, to all appearance quite innocent and common articles of commerce, but containing, in an apparently ornamental eyelet, the most obscene and revolting pictures placed under a small magnifying glass, devices for which Parisian manufacturers, whether truly or not, get the entire credit. Five of the traders for whom these articles were imported are Hindus, who get a rapid sale for them among the young natives of Madras. The objectional pictures have been removed from the canes and keys, and the whole confiscated under Act 6 of 1863 (Customs Act), Section 24.—*Id.*

WE regret to announce the death of the Revd. J. Ruthven MacFarlane, M. A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, after a lingering illness, at Craceville, yesterday afternoon. Mr. MacFarlane arrived in Bangalore from Bellary last Saturday week in a very precarious state of health.—*Bangalore Herald, March.* 7.

A COMMUNICATION has, we understand, been addressed to the officer commanding the Sappers and Miners, by the Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Benson, relative to a number of the men being in the habit of patrolling the Cantonment in gangs of 8 or 10, armed with sticks and indiscriminately attacking persons whom they may meet. One instance is cited of a Serjeant's picquet of H. M.'s 16th Lancers being twice attacking only a few nights ago, by these men (natives) and further pelted with stones. The men were recognised by their black turbans and blue tunics as belonging to the Sappers. We always understood that no men are allowed out after tattoo (eight o'clock.) It would we think be well to see this rule attended to. Mohawks whether black or white, are scarcely the kind of people to meet when out at night; neither is a crushing blow on one's occiput, varied by a stab in the side a pleasant contingency to have to encounter. Such ruffianism ought at once to be put down with a strong and firm hand. If our personal security is to be so precarious, we shall all have to indent on Messrs. Chapman and Co. for walking sticks, swords and stout hazel sticks, to preserve us from bodily harm, to say nothing of life preservers.—*Id.*

SKELETONS OF ELEPHANTS.—We have been informed that Captain Mitchell, Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, proceeded to Ootacamund yesterday for the purpose of supervising the disinterring of skeletons of two Elephants which have been buried near Ootacamund for upwards of a year. The bodies were put in the ground, we believe, under the directions of Sir William Denison, whose interest in Museums has distinguished his Colonial and Indian career. One of the skeletons is intended for our own Museum, and the other we are informed will be sent to the Museum at Sydney.—*Athenæum and Daily News, March* 6.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE regret to record the death at this station, on the 3rd instant, of Captain B. H. Smith, of the late 67th N. I., who for some months, has been doing general duty at Meerut. The deceased officer was buried with military honors on Sunday morning, the funeral party being furnished by the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Captain Smith served in the Burmah campaign, was present during the Indian mutiny, and served in the last China war at the taking of the Taku Forts, and at Pekin.—*Mofussilite, March* 6

RANEEGUNGE, 1st *February*.—Some gentlemen, four in number, were out shooting in the neighbourhood of this station a few days ago, when a number of natives residing in a village close by turned out, armed with formidable *latties*, and to the astonishment of the sportsmen charged them *en masse*. After the surprise of the unprovoked outrage had subsided, the gentlemen closed in with their assailants, and a desperate conflict took place, which ended in the natives, of whom there were about forty, retreating from the field leaving the *bamboo* spoil in the possession of the victors.

I am sorry to say, two of the gentlemen received several very severe knocks about the head, before they could obtain the mastery over their foes. Of course, information was at once given to the Magistrate, who had the ringleaders apprehended, and it will go very hard with them. The only defence they had to offer was, that a few days before, some railway engine stokers came to their village, pillaged fruit and insulted their women, and they thought the party whom they attacked were a similar lot.—*Id.*

THE BENARES FANCY DRESS BALL.

(*From the Pioneer, March* 5.)

WE may safely say that the Upper Provinces have never before witnessed anything like the scene of last Friday evening, in the Benares Assembly Rooms. A Fancy Dress Ball out of Calcutta has generally been anything but a complete success. The energy of the few has seldom been responded to by the many, and the display of simulated characters has, in consequence, been generally limited to the promoters of the ball and their friends. There was nothing of this kind on Friday. Every one in Benares and the surrounding stations took up the idea with spirit, and the result was a most brilliant assemblage of the strange, the beautiful, the fantastic, with perhaps a little of the ugly. No expense and pains had evidently been spared, and the dresses were all as good as they were various. The wish of the Stewards that only fancy costume should appear had been all but invariably followed. The few exceptions were so few, that they were easily pardonable, and in fact added to the variety. The ladies naturally come first in order of mention. Powder was at a premium: the white on the head somehow or other sets off the pink of the cheek, and while it gives piquancy to youth, adds statliness to age: we have seldom seen a prettier sight than that displayed in the powder quadrille, which brought all the representatives of the powdered age together: the Marchioness de Pompadour was there with her reminiscences of Versailles, and the later Louis Quatorze period, and the mamma of the sweet little cherub in white, who kept flitting about the room like a real fairy she was—recalled the memory of Hampton Court and the early Georges. These and later periods were fully represented; the rest were anything and everything. There were nights as light and fresh as the mornings. Winters as little repelling or cold as summer. There were flatcapped Tyrolese wives and maidens; short petticoated Swiss cottagers; trousered ladies of Greek and Turkish orgin; the Queen of the Mermaids was there without her piscine seals, and to judge by the elegance of her movements, minus the caudal appendage which is supposed to be the characteristic of the tribe. The Vivandiere was enough to ravish the heart of a Zouave and though he did not see her dispense liquids from her canteen, she freely and impartially diffused supplies of her intoxicating glances, which fully compensated for the absence of the stronger but less dangerous cordials; so much so that before the close of the evening one at least appeared to have succumbed. Dark-eyed Signoras, *alias* a black dress, a high comb and a black lace shawl, were plentiful; but one lady from a neighbouring station had devoted more than ordinary attention to the elaboration of her costume; she looked a real and not make-believe Spanish, and had we been introduced to her, we should have felt inclined to give utterance to a *Buenos noches, Signora*. As a pair in unison the King and Queen of clubs were perfect; they looked a royal couple, but were without their attendant Knave. An Egyptian lady appeared on the scene for a trial, and then vanished for ever; who she was, and whence she came, remains a mystery like the Sphinx of her own desert plains. Irreverent spectators suggested she was a resuscitated mummy, and had fallen to pieces on being exposed to the air; can it be that the atoms re-united and assumed another form and sex? The gentlemen's dresses were no less various and fanciful. The best and handsomest was perhaps that of an officer in the 7th Dragoon Guards, who wore the exact dress of his regiment at the time of its original formation; we almost think it a pity that all the officers of his regiment present had not followed his example; the effect would have been very striking, though the ball would have lost in variety. Garibaldi was there as far as exactness of dress was concerned, but we always thought that the hero's exploits had more to do with light than heavy cavalry, and wondered whether Italy produced the breed of horses which carried him in his dashing charges. There was a studied ruffianism, too, about his general appearance, which scarcely allowed play to the chivalrous emotions which should have been excited by the character. The chief of the Oggibeways, with his calumet of peace, and his tomahawk, stood looking sadly on; in deference to the peaceful character of the assembly, he had doffed his war-paint; but the lofty gloom on his countenance betokened regret for his, no-doubt, numerous squaws and papooses whom he had left behind him in his hunting-grounds: at times a fierce gleam in his eyes, and an involuntary clutching at his tomahawk, betrayed a characteristic longing for the scalps of his foes. Some of the characters might with advantage have been labelled, and disagreeable mistakes avoided. One, whom we afterwards discovered to be a postman, we took for a messwaiter, and only had a suspicion of our error when our demand for refreshments was met by a supercilious look of astonishment at our audacity. We were glad to find that the age of magic has not passed. We had seen the Fancy Dress Ball at Allahabad during the Christmas week, and had there observed one of Mr. Court's new policemen wandering about the room in the well-known costume so suitable to native complexion and style. On Friday a wonderful transformation had taken place; the green "Bobby" had become a polished and handsomely-dressed gentleman of the time of the Georges, and had, meanwhile, we suppose, been joined in matrimony with a lady whom we also noticed at Allahabad, and whose dress was there so admired as to induce a number of ladies to follow her example, and to vie with her at Benares. Costumes of all countries and all ages, from the time of Henry the Second to the present day, found their imitators. There was a Knight in imaginary armour, Cavaliers without number, a well-dressed Huguenot, a Monk whose disguise was so perfect that his best friends passed him without a sign of recognition, Albanians, Turks, *et hoc genus omne*.

The ball was kept up until a late hour of the night; as the morning hours advanced, the guests, like the spectral phantoms of ghost stories, began *gradually* to disappear, and by half-past five the rooms were empty. We trust that next year may show us as gay, if not a gayer scene.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE SHAH OF PERSIA, RESPECTING TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

(*Supplement to the Gazette of India, March* 3.)

As Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Shah of all the Kingdoms of Persia are desirous of regulating the telegraphic communication between Europe and India, and of placing this work on a sure and friendly basis, they have resolved that a Convention for that purpose shall be concluded.

In order to improve the telegraphic communication between Europe and India, the Persian Government agrees to attach another wire to the poles now standing from Bushire to Khanakin and to bring it into working order as soon as possible. The wire to be used solely for international messages sent in European languages.

In order that the second wire may be attached in a complete and effective manner, the Persian Government also agrees that it shall be done under the direction and supervision of an English Engineer officer and staff, and the Persian Government will use its best endeavours to collect the necessary materials and lay down the wire with all expedition.

The British Government agrees to procure for the Persian Government at a reasonable price and with the cognizance of a Persian Commissioner all the wire insulators, Morse instruments, &c., that may be requisite for this work inclusive of two hundred iron posts for the marshy tract of Bushire and to deliver them over to the Government Commissioners at any seaport or frontier town of Persia that may be suitable, receiving payment in five years in five instalments.

The Persian Government, moreover agrees, that an English telegraph officer with the necessary staff not exceeding fifty (50) in number exclusive of families shall be engaged from the opening of telegraphic communication through the new wire for five (5) years in organizing the Persian line of telegraph and giving instruction in telegraphy. And the British Government agrees that the English officer and his staff shall at the expiration of the prescribed period, make over the said line to the Persian Government and cease connection with the Persian telegraph.

The conditions under which the English officer shall exercise control over the second wire during the prescribed period, are stated in the following rules:—

I.—His Royal Highness the Itizad-oo-Sultaneh Minister of Science or any other person who by the Shah's order may be appointed in his place, is to be considered the head and absolute chief of all the Persian Government telegraphs.

II.—Any order which His Royal Highness or such other person in his place may issue concerning the protection of the line, its working, and the Persians employed on it shall be given through and with the approval of the English telegraph officer.

For the protection of the line the whole distance from the Turkish Frontier to Bushire shall be divided from station to station into six sections as follows:—

From the Turkish Frontier to Hamadan.
From Hamadan to Teheran.
From Teheran to Kashan.
From Kashan to Ispahan.
From Ispahan to Shiraz.
From Shiraz to Bushire.

To each of these divisions His Royal Highness the Itizad-oo-Sultaneh shall appoint a Persian officer who will be responsible to His Royal Highness for the protection of the line situated within his limits. To enable the said Persian officer or Yaver of each division to carry out his duties efficiently, a certain number of horseman shall be stationed under his orders along the line. The Yaver will of course accept any suggestions which the English telegraph officer may give with reference to his charge, due regard being had to the customs of Persia and her power of carrying out such suggestions.

The organization of offices and instruction of employes, shall be exclusively in the charge of the English superintending officers who will be responsible for the working of the line in these respects. And the Persian signallers shall be ordered to obey implicitly the instructions which the English officers may give in the performance of their duties.

In case of insubordination or misconduct on the part of the Persian signallers, His Royal Highness the Itizad-oo-Sultaneh engages to use his best endeavors in lawfully supporting the authority of the English superintending officer exercised under the last rule. On the other hand the English officer engages that the bounds of that authority shall in no way be exceeded.

VI.—The English officer shall have nothing whatever to do with receipts of money. A Mirza will be appointed at each station who will be directly responsible for the accounts to His Royal Highness the Itizad-oo-Sultaneh. But the English superintending officer shall render to His Royal Highness or any person who may be appointed by the Persian Government, such account of the telegrams despatched under his authority as may be sufficient for full information.

These rules, however general in some sense, are understood to have special application to the second wire.

In filling up vacancies which may occur among the signallers employed under Article IV, the English telegraph officer shall give the preference to natives of Persia, provided they be qualified in his estimation by knowledge of the English language and other attainments necessary for this service, to perform the duties required.

As the telegraph offices of these two wires ought to be distinct; the Persian Government shall build a new office adjoining the existing one wherever there are not separate rooms.

If any injury befal the second wire or delay occur through press of traffic the first wire which is specially used for internal communication in Persia shall give assistance to the second wire and *vice versa*.

For every message of twenty words or less from Khanakin to Bushire or *vice versa* one toman five kerans and eight shahis in Persian money or fourteen shillings in English money, shall be charged with proportionate rate for the intervening towns. The Persian Government accepts the tariff laid down in the last Convention between Turkey and England, so far as regards the rates of messages sent by the two Governments from Bushire to India, and from Khanakin to Constantinople or Europe.

The yearly receipts will be credited to the Persian Treasury. But should they reach a higher sum than thirty thousand (30,000) tomans the surplus will be made over to the officers of the English Government for the cost of their establishment.

All Indian messages at whatever part of the line or from whatever place received, shall be given over to the second wire and the accounts regularly kept.

Should the traffic so continuously increase as to demand more in one day than the fair day's work on the second wire, the excess of telegrams shall be handed over for despatch to the first wire, the money received on them being separately credited to the Persian Government. The adjustment of this matter shall rest with the Itizad-oo-Sultaneh and the English superintending officer. This article is quite irrespective of the provision for mutual assistance in the event of a slight and temporary delay.

The cost of all other than India or Sub-marine Cable messages shall be separately credited to the Persian Treasury although conveyed by the second wire.

ARTICLE XIV.

The relative values of coin shall be calculated for purposes of account at the following rates:—

One pound sterling	=25 francs. =22 kerans.
One shilling ...	= 1 franc and 25 centimes. = 1 keran 2 shahis.
One penny ...	=10 centimes. = 2 shahis.

As a rule, accounts shall be kept in English and payments made in Teheran in Persian currency.

The telegraph accounts shall be made up by the English superintending officer monthly and sent to Constantinople where by comparison with the Cable and Turkish accounts, they will be checked by the British Commissioner appointed for that purpose. On the return to Teheran of the audited accounts from Constantinople, the amount due to the Persian Government will be certified by the English officer and speedily paid every six months as stated in the last article. The above account shall always be open to the inspection of the Telegraph Agent of the Persian Government at Constantinople, or any person recognized by the Persian Minister at the Ottoman Court, for the settlement of accounts of international traffic on the Persian Turkish line.

The telegraphic Regulations drawn up at Paris on the 13th of April 1865 shall be carried out under the superintendence of the Persian Government so far as not opposed to the terms of the present Convention or the institutions of Persian.

Any disagreement arising between the telegraphic employes of the two Governments shall be referred to their Excellencies the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Minister at Teheran in order that after necessary investigation a just decision may be pronounced.

This Convention shall take effect from the opening of correspondence on the second wire and remain in force for five years from the day that a telegram is first despatched thereby. At the expiration of the five years it shall be null and void. If at any time within the term appointed the capabilities of Persian telegraphers for their work shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Persian Telegraphs and the English telegraph officer, the full period shall be curtailed and the line made over altogether to the Persian Government.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Teheran within five months or sooner if practicable.

Teheran, 23rd November 1865.

C. ALISON.
MIRZA SAEED KHAN.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF OVERLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

(*Supplement to the Gazette of India, March* 3.)

From H. B. RIDDELL, ESQ., Director General of the Post Office of India, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honor to report that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities, with the sanction of the Government of Bombay, proposed to convey the Overland Mails by special express trains from Bombay, provided that the Post Office would pay 2 rupees a mile towards the expense of the train, and that they were allowed to carry a limited number of passengers at double the ordinary fares.

I stated in reply, by telegraph, that no permanent arrangement could be made by me without the sanction of the Government of India. After some correspondence and negotiation, it was arranged after personal communication with Captain Osborn, C.B., the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, that the Post Office should have the exclusive use of a carriage; that the mails should be sorted in transit; that the special train should leave Bombay five hours after the hour at which the mail steamer anchored; that the special train should go as far as the line was open towards Nagpore; and that the mails for the North-Western Provinces and Punjab should be forwarded at once from Bhosawal junction to Boorhanpoor on the Indore line.

The necessary concessions and arrangements having been made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I provisionally accepted the offer, and informed Captain Osborn that I had not authority to make any permanent arrangement involving expense; and that it must be understood that the despatch of a special train was purely experimental.

The last Overland Mail was accordingly despatched by special train, and I trust that the advantages which I will briefly describe will be considered as sufficient to justify the experiment, and to induce Government to sanction its continuance until the monsoon, when, I believe, the Railway Company will decline sending an express train.

By the special train there was an absolute gain of about nine hours in transit, being the difference between the time occupied between Bombay and Budnaira by the ordinary train and the special train; second, the mail left Bombay 15 hours sooner than it could have done had it been forwarded by the ordinary passenger train. This gain will, of course, vary according to the hours at which the mail steamer anchors; but in the case of the last mail there was, in all, a clear gain of 24 hours,—nine of which are due to the speed of the special train, and 15 to its being despatched at 5 A. M. instead of 8 P. M.

Had the Railway Company persisted in refusing to allow the necessary fittings to be put up, and the mails to be sorted in the carriage, the special train would have been of little use, as it would not have been possible for the Bombay Post Office to have sorted and packed the mails for the interior in the interval of about three hours between the receipt of the mails in the Post Office and the departure of the train. Sorting being allowed, the whole of the letters and summaries were sorted and packed in the train, and much time saved. The Post Master General of Bombay accompanied the train for 11 hours, and reported from Julgaon that all letters and summaries for the North-Western Provinces were sorted.

There can, I think, be no question of the convenience of an arrangement under which the Overland Mails can leave Bombay immediately after their receipt in the Post Office; and I do not think that, under the circumstances, the sum of Rupees 2 a mile, asked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and approved by the Government of Bombay, is excessive. The cost of the train is estimated at Rupees 5 a mile; and as it is a special one for the accommodation of the Post Office, it is but right that payment should be made for it. At the same time it will perhaps be desirable that it should be clearly understood that the payment is only intended to guarantee the Company against loss in running a train for the special accommodation of the Post Office; and that, if the receipt from passengers should at a future date fully cover the cost, or should Government order, as part of the ordinary train service, the despatch of an express train, the special payment, for which sanction is now asked, will be discontinued: and when a weekly mail is received, the question may be reconsidered.

The distance from Bombay to Budnaira is 411 miles, and I request sanction to the payment of Rs. 2 a mile for each Overland Mail until after the arrival of the first mail in May next. The Railway may extend some miles nearer

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to Nagpore, and in that case the expense will be proportionally greater, but the saving in the road establishment will provide funds.

From A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., to Director Genl. of the Post Office of India,—(dated 2nd March 1866.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd ultimo, giving an account of a provisional arrangement made by you with the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the despatch of an express train from Bombay five hours after the anchoring of the mail steamer at that port; and requesting sanction to the payment to the railway of 2 Rupees per mile towards the expense of the special train for each Overland Mail, until after the arrival of the first mail in May next, when, owing to the setting in of the monsoon, you understand that the Railway Company will not be willing to send a special train.

In reply, and with reference to the understanding mentioned in the 7th paragraph of your letter, I am desired to convey the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the proposed charge.

PRESENT STATE OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE BOMBAY CIRCLE.

(*Supplement to the Gazette of India, March* 3.)

From Lieut.-Colonel D. G. ROBINSON, R. E., Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India, to Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—(dated 23rd December 1865.)

In reply to Home Office No. 3196 of the 25th October, covering copy of the Secretary of State's No. 6 of the 8th September 1865, and calling upon me to report "on the present state of the line between Kurrachee and Bombay, and whether any improvements are still requisite," I have the honor to submit extracts from a very interesting Report just received from Mr. B. C. Bailey, the energetic Officiating Director of the Western Division.

Mr. Bailey has certainly earned the approbation of Government for the great improvements that have been effected during the last few months in the working of the Bombay lines; but, although much has been done, there is still an immense deal more to do ere these lines can even approach that perfect state in which it is our object, not only for the interests of Government and the public, but also for the credit of the Department, to bring them to.

The non-arrival of the insulators and telegraph stores from England is delaying the completion of the work of repairs, re-construction, and insulation, all over India, as well as in Bombay, to a serious extent. Instead of these stores reaching India by the close of the rains they appear never to arrive until the working season (October to April) is drawing to a close.

I regret to say that, in the present instance, the Indian Department is almost wholly to blame. The indents for stores were sent in sufficiently early, and Captain Mallock was in England to expedite them; but the specifications which were to define the characters of those stores, an which my predecessor stated it was his intention to submit very shortly after the indents, were never sent in until after Captain Mallock had returned to India, and brought this most vexatious fact to my notice. No time was then lost in completing these important papers, but the evil was done, and the opportunity of making the most of the best part of the working season is now irretrievably lost. The acceleration of the despatch of these stores is of such importance that I have made it the subject of a separate letter.

The renting of the Railway wire between Kurrachee and Kotree has proved a judicious measure.

Extract from letter from B. C. BAILEY, Esq, Offg. Director of Telegraphs, Western Division, to Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India—(dated 15th November 1865.)

The length of telegraph line between Bombay and Kurrachee is 860 miles, of which 630 miles is permanently supported on Hamilton's ¾ iron standards, and should not require more than petty repairs for the next seven years; 132 miles is on wooden posts strong enough to stand, with ordinary care, till the working season of 1866-67; and 98 miles on wooden posts scarcely strong enough to hold one wire even in dry weather. The last-named piece is now in course of re-construction with ¾ iron standards, and will, in all probability, be completed by the end of the present working season.

Kurrachee to Hydrabad (Sind)	110*
Broach to Bulsar.	80
Total ...	190

* Of this, 107 miles (Kurrachee to Kotree) is rented from the Railway Company till our own second wire is ready for use.

On the line above referred to we have two wires in working order for 190 miles as per margin. On the remaining distance there is only a single wire at present, but the second wire is being suspended for 355 miles (Deesa to Broach, and Bulsar to Bombay), and will be brought into use, section by section, during the next three or four months. Stores are now on the way round from Calcutta for the 316 miles gap between Hydrabad and Deesa, and immediately they arrive the work on that part will be commenced.

There is every prospect of the second wire being opened out all the way from Bombay to Kurrachee during the present working season, but we still require a very large supply of the new pattern insulators and brackets to complete the line and ensure perfect communication at all seasons. Up to this date we have not sufficient of these stores to complete even the 120 miles section between Bombay and Bulsar. The other portions of the second wire are being nailed to the sides of the posts as a temporary arrangement for the dry weather, except in Sind where the heavy dew is found as great an obstacle to the working of uninsulated wires as the rains in other parts of the country, and consequently the second wire cannot be suspended at all between Kurrachee and Deesa (426 miles) till insulators are received.

The non-arrival of insulators has not only delayed the completion of the second wire, but caused serious inconvenience to the first wire, and added considerably to the work of the line officers. In April and May the second wire was suspended temporarily in expectation of the arrival of insulators before the end of the dry season, and when the rains set in both wires were brought into contact, and communication was stopped altogether till the second wire could be removed.

Insulators and brackets are I am informed, expected here in December, and arrangements have been made to put them up immediately they arrive.

The working of the Bombay to Kurrachee line has improved gradually since May last, and for the last two months messages to and from the Indo-European line have been passed with no greater delay than those occasioned by the intermediate offices south of Deesa, disconnecting for local work, and by stoppages caused by the construction parties on the line, notwithstanding that there has been a long increase of traffic.

The annexed extracts from the Bombay office maxima and minima time interval reports, and cash collection statements for the months from April to October 1865, will show the improvement that has been made in the transmission of messages and the increase of the traffic along the Bombay and Kurrachee line; and I think, I may say that a corresponding improvement has been made in all other respects,—very few complaints having been made either to the department direct or through the newspapers.

These improvements have been effected *first*, by renting one of the Railway telegraph wires between Kurrachee and Kotree, thereby giving the department one district line for the traffic between Kurrachee and the Punjab, and another for traffic between Kurrachee and Bombay, instead of throwing the work of two main lines on one wire; *secondly*, by strengthening the lines between Deesa and Bombay; *thirdly*, by separating the Kurrachee wire from the multiple line for nine miles at this end; and, *fourthly*, by strengthening the signal offices, and controlling them more efficiently from the head quarters of the division.

I am aware that even the present improved working is very much slower than it ought to be; but if it is considered that, on the greater portion of the line in question, there is only one wire; that five of the nine intermediate offices have a large amount of local traffic, which must of necessity interfere with the through communication, and that the signal offices are still short-handed; I think it will be admitted that a change for the better has really been made, and that we are much more likely to advance in the same direction the revert to the bad state of affairs that existed some months ago.

Every section of the second wire brought into use lessens delay in the transmission of "through" messages, by relieving the main line of local traffic; and, when the whole of it is completed, I believe that the state of communication between Bombay and Kurrachee will be such as to give entire satisfaction both to the Government and the public.

Extracts from the Cash Collection Reports of the Bombay Signal Office, showing the amount collected for messages to places on the Indo-European line during the under-mentioned months:—

Months.		Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
April	1865	19,575	15	9
May	,,	18,035	8	3
June	,,	25,320	4	3
July	,,	15,494	0	6
August	,,	18,595	6	0
September	,,	22,337	1	3
October	,,	27,281	14	3

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., to Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India,—(dated 16th January 1866.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, submitting a Report on the present state of the line between Kurrachee and Bombay; and as to the improvements that are still requisite.

In reply, I am directed to request that you will use every possible means to advance the work to the utmost extent during the present working season.

The Governor General in Council has, I am to add, full confidence in Mr. Bailey's zeal and intelligence, and sees no reason to be dissatisfied with what he has already done with the means at his disposal.

From LIEUT. COLONEL D. G. ROBINSON, R. E., †Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India, to Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—(dated 19th January 1866.)

In continuation of my letter of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to forward further extracts from Mr. Bailey's (the Director of Western Division) Reports on the state of the Bombay lines.

If every one evinced as much zeal and energy as Mr. Bailey, I should cease to have any anxiety for the lines of Southern India, and then all would be brought into as good condition of those of Major Murray's Circle, with which (excepting the incomplete lines in Assam) I have no fault to find.

I have, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, give Mr. Bailey full authority to make the alterations and partial re-constructions urgently needed to bring the bad lines into temporarily serviceable order, have expressed my of the performance of Messrs. Westaway and Sequeira, and my displeasure at the state into which the offices under Mr. Wickham have been reduced. It is my intention to place another Superintendent at Bombay, and to make a Circle south of Bombay, and Rajpootana. On this subject I shall address you at an early date.

Extract from a letter from B. C. BAILEY, Esq., Offg. Director of Telegraphs, Western Division, to Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India,—(dated 23rd December 1865.)

From Bombay to Poona 120 miles.—The line is constructed with ¾ iron standards, but only the Poona half of it is in a really secure state. On the other part the wire is only nailed to the side of the top-poles, owing to the want of brackets and insulators, and in some parts near Bombay the line is so close to the Railway that it is frequently injured by bales of cotton, and other bulky articles, falling upon, or coming in contact with it.

The mails will be re-placed by brackets as soon as a supply of the latter is received from England; but it is not possible to make much improvement in the direction of the line along the railway, as there is not a foot of ground to spare, inside or outside the fence, for five or six miles from Bombay. All that can be done (short of laying a line under-ground, which I do not recommend), to lessen the inconvenience caused by the line being so near the rails is to attach an extra line runner to the Bombay office, and employ him constantly in patrolling the lines along both railways for twelve miles from Bombay.

Poona to Sattara, 64 miles.—Men have been employed for the last ten months, except during the rains, in re-constructing this line with Hamilton's standards and Brooke's brackets and insulators, and it was finished only a week ago. The line is well in sight of the main road, except for five miles from the Poona office, and in a few places where it runs through hilly country, but these parts can be followed on horse-back or on foot in any season. There are a few decayed top-poles, and some of the brackets are slipping down; otherwise the line is in excellent order, and unlikely to give any trouble for three or four years. Arrangements will be made to remedy the above-named defects as soon as the overseer of the division has re-constructed the line Sattara to Mahableshwur.

Sattara to Kolapore, 76 miles—This line was constructed orginally with round teak wood posts in screw piles, with the zinc cap and wooden bracket on top; but it has been so patched up with iron standards that there is scarcely six miles of line in any part of it with all the supports alike. On the whole, I should say that the standards were in the proportion of 25 per cent. About 100 standards have square top-poles made from the old wooden posts; these are in good order. The top-poles of the remainder of the standards are nearly all English-made, and of course unsound.

The whole of this line will be re-constructed during the present working season by Mr. 3rd Assistant Superintendent Westaway, who is now employed on the section between Kolapore and Belgaum. A great portion of the line between Sattara and Kolapore is much too far from the road (from ¼ to ¾ of a mile). These parts will be brought close to the road when the line is being re-constructed, but their removal will add considerably to the work, and probably delay the completion of the line till March or April next.

Kolapore to Belgaum, 70 miles.—This line is now under re-construction with Hamilton's standards and Brooke's brackets and insulators, and will be completed by the end of next month at latest; 40 miles from Belgaum being finished up to this date. The portion re-constructed is a wonderful improvement upon the old line, and does Mr. Westaway great credit. The new line runs close to the road, and is well and securely constucted. Progress on this part has been delayed by the very hard nature of the soil,—there being, in most part, rock or large stones six or eight inches below the surface of the earth.

Belgaum to Dharwar, 46 miles.—This may be described as an unfinished iron standard line. Mr. Duffin was supposed to have re-constructed it in 1863, but he simply re-placed the wooden posts with Hamilton's standards (with Brooks's caps and insulators) wherever he could do so without trouble, leaving the old posts standing at all the angles and in many other places. The first 30 miles from Belgaum is in the state in which Mr. Duffin left it. The remaining 16 miles appears to have been finished since, and, with the exception of the top-poles, is in good order.

The top-poles used between the 8th and 29th miles from Belgaum are all square ones, made from the old wooden-posts, these are generally in good order, and may last a year or two longer; the remainder of the top-poles, are all English-made, and must be re-placed.

The Superintendent of the Circle, and Mr. 3rd Assistant Superintendent Westaway, proposed to re-construct the whole of the line between Belgaum and Dharwar, chiefly on the ground of its being now too far from the roadside; but I am of opinion that nothing more is required now than to secure, or rather to finish, the line as it stands, deferring its removal to the road, till entire re-construction becomes necessary. By far the greater part of the line is near the road, and these parts that are away from it can be followed easily on foot or on horse-back in any weather. The re-construction of the line now would be a heavy expense of money and time to little purpose. The line officers of the Bombay Circle have already more work on their hands than they can possibly get through by the end of this dry season. I will endeavour to have the line finished, as above described, during this working season.

Dharwar to Bellary, 155 miles.—My report on this section is made from particulars given me by Mr. Sequeira, the overseer in charge. I could not go along the line, there being no road up to Humpsaugor (90 miles), except 20 miles between Annegerry and Dumbal, and that is in an unfinished state. From Humpsaugor to Bellary there is a good metalled road.

Mr. Sequeira has been engaged since February last, except in the rainy months, in re-constructing, with Hamilton's standards, the 80 miles between Dharwar and the Toongbuddra River (the Madras frontier), and has finished 60 miles up to this date. The remaining 20 miles will, it is believed, be finished by the end of next month; 40 miles of this section is fitted with Brooke's brackets and insulators; the remaining 40 miles has no insulation at all, the wire being merely stapled to the tops of the poles. Mr. Sequeira assures me that the whole of the new line is near the cart track. I rode along about three half miles of the new line, and consider it very creditable to Mr. Sequeira. It is well laid out, the angels securely stayed, and the wire as tight as it should be.

From the Toongbuddra River to Bellary, 75 miles, the supports are masonry pillars 16 feet high and about 2 feet square all the way up, the wire being held in stone blocks on top. These pillars are planted out of a straight line, and in curves, and the angles are unsupported. About 300 of the masonry supports, in different places, have fallen down and been re-placed by iron standards with English top-poles, fitted with Brooke's caps and insulators. The greater part of the line is out of sight from the road.

The whole of this 75 miles of line requires re-construction, and an estimate for the same is now before you; but as it would not be possible, with the establishment at my disposal, to finish the line this season, I purpose to repair it for another year by re-placing the 300 English top-poles of the standards now in use, and by putting up about 200 more standards in place of the worst of the masonry piers. This may be done with a little exertion by May next, and the line will then be secure for the rains. The entire re-construction of the line would occupy one officer at least six months, as the line has to be removed as much as three or four miles in some places to bring it near the road or track.

Belgaum to Vingorla, 75 miles.—I have travelled along the road between these two stations, but saw nothing of the line except about six miles at each end, in those places I could only catch a glimse of the posts. From the particulars I have received from the Vingorla assistant and his line runner, it appears that the line runs through forest and jungle, at distances varying from ¼ to 18 a mile, from the route marked out for a new road; that the old wooden posts are in the worst possible state, being so rotten that the least strain on the wire pulls them down; and that the top-poles, of about 40 standards, put in room of wooden posts, have fallen to pieces, and been re-placed by common sticks and branches of trees cut in the jungle. The English top-poles have literally rotted away piece by piece, till there was not sufficient left to keep the wire out of contact with the iron standards. The runner states also that the wire is hanging in many places only four or five feet above the ground, and that he dare not attempt to strain for fear of injuring the posts.

The Superintendent, Bombay Circle, intended to re-construct the whole of this line during the present season; but to do that would be simply impossible, as the carriage of stores alone would occupy three or four months, and the removal of the line to the side of the road would occupy at least six months more. The only way to ensure communication for the next rains is to patch up the line as it stands, by planting about 300 more standards in place of the worst of the old posts, fitting new top-poles to the standards, cutting away jungle, and straining the wire out of harm's way. It is of so much importance that this work should be done on an early date that I will commence it, in anticipation of your sanction, immediately I am able to transfer an Assistant Superintendent from the Guzerat line.

Signal Offices.—Offices at Poona, Sattara, Kolapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar, I found in a very unsatisfactory state, all being in want of the most necessary stores, and the signallers allowed to do at the instruments almost as they liked. Not one of the offices has been able to bring the stone jar batteries into use for want of earthen tubes. These batteries were sent round from Calcutta early this year, and were ordered to be brought into use on the main lines before the rainy season commenced, but no sanction has been given to the assistants for the purchase of tubes, although applications were submitted some months ago.

At Poona I found the office badly arranged, the servants dirty and careless, and the signallers under little or no control; at Sattara the office connections are in an insecure state, and the assistant occupying quarters at an inconvenient distance from the signal-room; and at Kolapore the signallers ignorant of their duties, and unable to read more than six or seven words.

The Belgaum office I found in a most neglected state; the house out of repair; the signal-tables old and rickety; the chairs nearly all broken; the almirah and cash chest the same; instruments so much worn and broken, that it is a wonder how they are kept working at all; only one Galvanometer in the office; stores of all kinds wanting, and not one farthing allowed the assistant for contingent expenses.

Mr. 4th Assistant Superintendent Fleischer has been in charge at Belgaum for the last six weeks, but has not been able to do much towards putting things in proper order for want of money and stores.

The want of stores, as above stated, has caused much inconvenience and discontent all along the Deccan and west coast lines; but the chief cause of the delay in the transmission of messages for the last four or five months, particularly in September and October, has been the wilfulness of the Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sattara signallers, who have got into the habit of disputing at the instruments, and stopping work altogether whenever anything occurred among them. Old signallers have either refused to work with young hands, or signalled faster than the latter could read; and the young hands have caused trouble and annoyance by their inability to adjust their instruments. Of course the assistants in charge are greatly to blame for this state of affairs, but I consider the chief cause to be the want of proper control from the Superintendent's office. The assistants and signallers have been left to themselves so long that the irregularities described have grown upon them, and it is now difficult to make them understand that they have been doing wrong. Little or no notice has been taken of log extracts and indents, and other applications for stores have been kept for months in the Superintendent's office without meeting with the slightest intention.

The whole of the Superintendent's time appears to be taken up with bills and accounts, and nearly every thing else in the circle has been more or less neglected. I should be sorry to charge Mr. Wickham with neglect of duty; but I think he ought to have represented the inconvenience to the department, caused by his being so much occupied with accounts, and asked for assistance to enable him to pay full attention to other matters.

I shall be able to make some improvement in the working of the circle by keeping the 1st Assistant Superintendent in Bombay to assist Mr. Wickham, and by taking the examination of the log extracts into my own hands; but I question whether it will ever be possible to control the west coast lines and offices (Belgaum though Vingorla, Goa, Margao, Karwar, and Coompta, to Coondapore) efficiently from Bombay. They are much too far off to be under observation by telegraph; and, under present arrangements, it is scarcely possible to inspect them more than once a year. If a west coast circle is formed, these lines would, I suppose, be absorbed in it; but if they are to remain a portion of the Bombay circle, it will be necessary to appoint another 1st Assistant Superintendent specially to attend to them.

From A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., Under-Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., to Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India,—(dated 19th February 1866.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th ultimo, forwarding an extract from Mr. Bailey's report on the Bombay lines which have not already been reported on.

In reply, I am directed to state that the general condition of the lines, as described by Mr. Bailey, appears to the Governor General in Council to be very unsatisfactory.

The remedial measures proposed by Mr. Bailey, to which you have already given a provisional sanction, are approved. If Mr. Bailey's anticipations are realized, the four lines noted will apparently be brought into good order during the present working season; but the remaining lines, can only, it seems, be repaired in a more or less temporary and incomplete manner,—the more thorough re-construction required for the greater portions of the two first-named lines and for the whole of the third line being unavoidably postponed owing to the impossibility of accomplishing the work this season.

If the cost of the measures now sanctioned cannot be brought within the sanctioned Budget provision, application should be made by you for the additional funds which may be required.

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* Bombay to Poona; Poona to Sattara; to Kolapore; Sattara; Kolapore to Belgaum.

† Belgaum to Dharwar; Dharwar to Bellary; Belgaum to Vingorla.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 ,, ... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
1 ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Demand ... ... 2s. 0d. ,,
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्यांक अफ हींदुसटान, चना, अॅड ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up.......................................£1,000,000
Paid up.. 861,000
Reserve Fund.................................... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninaid.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
,, 4 ,, 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 ,, 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 ,, 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
,, on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—
6 months' sight........................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅛d ,,
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. ,,
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwire arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना ब्याक (लीमिटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 ,, ... 5 ,,
6 ,, ... 6 ,,
12 ,, ... 8 ,,
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand .... }
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Ireland ,, ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. ,,
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 ,, ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 *shares of Ten Pounds each.*
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed :—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present :—
For 3 months........................ 5 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,
,, 9 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1865 *by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) *in* 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ ,,
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY·
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Punch's Almanac for 1866	0	4
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend. 2 vols. ...	16	8
——— All the year Round, vol. 14. July 29, to Jan. 6.	4	4
——— Cover for ditto ...	0	12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. 2. July to Dec. '65. With a volume of patterns ...	5	0
Cover for Chambers's Journal, vol. for 1865 ...	1	0
——— The Queen and Lady's News. July-Dec. '65.	2	8
Plays :—Dumb Lady Cured. The Irishman in London. Alfred the Great. Little Sentinel.—Each...	0	8
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series) ...	0	12
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, vols. 1 and 2...	5	4
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65	3	8
Sims on Mathematical Instruments ...	4	8
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols...	40	0
Basil. By Wilkie Collins ...	2	0
Looking Round. By author of "I've been thinking"	1	8
Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson. 7 vols. By Sir H. Nicolas. (Published at £5 10s.) ...	30	0
The Golden Casket: a treasury of tales for young people. By Mary Howitt ...	3	12
The Boy's Book of Ballads ...	3	12
A Boy's Life aboard Ship: told by himself ...	3	0
Stories of Courage and Principle. By Mrs. G. Smyth.	3	12
The Play Ground: a boy's book of games...	2	0
The Home Treasury of old Story-books ...	3	12
The Fairy Album for good little folk ...	2	12
The Marvels of Nature, or outlines of creation ...	3	0
Nurse Rockaby's easy reading and pretty pictures...	1	8
The Children's Friend. 2 vols. By Mrs. Markham...	3	0
Round Games for all parties ...	3	4
Aunt Pippin's Tales for Boys and Girls.—Each ...	1	8
Parlour Magic: amusing experiments, &c...	3	0
Outlines of Creation, &c. By E. Noyce ...	3	12
Quadrupeds: what they are, &c. By Capt. M. Reid.	4	8
The six grand parties:—the lion, the dog, the cat, the donkeys,—the butterflies gay, and also the monkeys ...	2	12
Funnily told tales and funny pictures ...	2	12
Animals: their pictures, habits, and uses...	2	12
Don Quixote for the Young ...	2	12
The complete and wonderful history of Cock Robin.	2	12
The Child's Album—uncoloured pictures...	2	12
——— coloured pictures ...	3	12
The Child's Famous Picture Book—uncoloured	3	12
——— half coloured	4	12
——— whole coloured	5	12
Dean's Comic Picture Scrap Book on cloth	3	12
Letts's Diary, No. 9. 2 days to a page...	4	8
——— No. 10. 3 ditto ...	3	8
——— No. 12. 3 ditto ...	2	4
——— No. 34. 7 ditto, interleaved blotting.	1	4
Every Man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister. 4th edn. '65	5	0
Bulwer Lytton's Poems... ...	5	0
Edinburgh Review for January 1866 ...	4	8

2nd March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	,,
2 ,, pts.	14	,,
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	,, 15	,,
Do. Do.	,, 13	,,
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	,, 38	,,
PORT (Carbonell's)	,, 32	,,
SHERRY do.	,, 32	,,
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	,, 30	,,
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	,, 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	,, 30	,,

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval :—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs.30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown ...	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	58
Claret Light Capsule,.. ...	15
Do. Yellow Seal...	28
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port, Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	34
Do. Brand a Crown...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	36
Do. Pints...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Annual Income upwards of £161,000.
Office in Bombay, Church Lane.

FIRE INSURANCES of every description, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, accepted at equitable rates.
G. LUCAS KEMP, Agent.
Bombay, 1st March 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	0	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.
George Durrant, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq
W. C. Hotson, Esq.
C. E. Tuck, Esq.
D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
W. R. Clarke, Esq.
G. E. Simpson, Esq.
C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—
Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... ,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... ,, DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... ,, DENT & Co.
Mauritius ...... ,, BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ...... ,, DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... ,, DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... ,, MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... ,, ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... ,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........... ,, DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.
Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.
Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
CAUTION.
Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.
L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.
No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... ...Rs. 70
,, 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... ... ,, 70
,, 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... ... ,, 65
,, 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... ... ,, 80
,, 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... ... ,, 80
⁂ All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.
No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... ...Rs. 35
,, 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... ... ,, 90
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonades, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.
The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda-Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda-Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.
The Soda-Water, Carbonate-Water, &c. &c., will keep for days without deterioration.
The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.
It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral-Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.
Price of the improved Gazogene of the six Soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.
GAZOGENE POWDERS.
Twelve Blue-papered Powders }
Twelve White-papered Powders } All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders }
Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.
N. B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated-Water or of Soda-Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda-Water bottles.
To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are
FOR CASH ONLY.
Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Urgent Necessity.—These preparations afford the best and cheapest means of removing all ordinary surgical and medical maladies both in this country and in its colonies. In the latter the Ointment and Pills are invaluable, for none but the careless would be without an antidote to the accidental injuries and the many ailments to which the Settler must be, more or less, exposed, when at a distance from all professional help. Sprains, cuts, burns, skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, and varicose veins are readily cured by Holloway's remedies. Varicose veins bad legs, and a host of other evils are immediately relieved and gardually cured by the use of these healing and purifying remedies, which their moderate price and universal diffusion happily place within every invalid's reach.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, a fine collection of Jewellery, consisting of handsome Ear-rings, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finger-rings, Breast Pins, &c., &c.
15 Cases Glass Ware.
4 ,, of China Cigars.
100 Bundles of Chinese Cut Tobacco.
1 Iron Safe.
A quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Argand Lamps, Mustard Bottle, Wax, six Mirrors, and any other goods that may offer.
ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.
A large Magic Lantern with 3 dozen Plates.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD AND PLANKS, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla Road, opposite the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, Tarwady in the Oart of Bohoree Hyderally Cassumjee, a large quantity of Teak-wood, planks, logs, rafters, pieces &c., suitable for building houses, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., AT P. AND O. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.
On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, Crockery and Platedware, &c., the property of F. F. Cooper, Esq., the same comprises, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Writing and Circular Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Oil-paintings, Half-backed and Cleopatra Couches, Easy and folding Chairs, Real China Sugar Jars on stands, English and Coir Rugs, carved 4-post Bedstead with horse hair, Mattrass, Clocks, Child's and camp cots, Wardrobes, and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washand Tables, Dressing glasses, and dispense articles, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON THE ESPLANADE.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pots, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Dining-room Arm Chairs, Bookstands, Reclining Couches, Drawing-room Table and Chairs, Easy, Prediеu and Folding Chairs, Conversation Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa, Table, a splendid Mahogany Semi-Grand Pianoforte (made expressly for the Indian climate) by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with cover, Writing Tables, Carved 4-Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, neatly made Teakwood Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Washhand Tables, Table Ornaments and Vases, a new double-barrelled Rifle in case, a double-barrelled Gun in case, a Revolver, a single-barrelled Gun, Books, set of Croquet, Parlour Croquet, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of),
One handsome cane-bodied double-seated light Barouche, with a pair of handsome Bay Young Arab Carriages, (very fast and quiet), with a set of Plated-Mounted Carriage Harness complete.
A second-hand Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—
25 Bales Grey Shirtings.
20 ,, ,, Jacconets.
15 ,, ,, Madapollams.
18 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
10 ,, Dhoties.
6 ,, Mule and Water Twist.
10 Cases T. Red Hoodnies.
400 Barrels American Flour.
200 half Barrels do. do.
A case of very superior Dhoties, 1 and 1¼ inch. silk border on both sides, 10 yards by 47 inches.
Ditto Turbans with gold ends, 50 yards by 18¼ inches.
Ditto Sarries 5 and 9 yards long.
Ditto Silk Sarries with real gold broche flowers of violet, Magenta and green colours.
10 Double Barrel Rifles and Fowling pieces with implements complete, in Mahogany cases by Richards, London.
10 Cases Bluelaid Foolscap.
6 Cases Chintz.
2 Cases Paper Hangings of pretty patterns.
An invoice of Silver Watches and plated Waiters, 200 Gross Wood Screws.
A few self-adjusting reclining Chairs.
A few handsome Iron Bedsteads and some Iron Swing Cradles.
18 Packages Glassware consisting of Bowls' Sauce Plates, Butter Plates, and Coreers' Cut-bottom Tumblers of various kinds, Wine and Champaign Glasses, Goblets.
(Unless previously disposed of by private Contract.)
AT 2 P. M.
A neat English-built self-driving Phaeton, only 12 months old, and a pair of Bay Deccan Ponies, with new Harness.
A serviceable Office Shigram, in good order.
A set of nearly new Carriage Harness, with best plated mounting.
An English-built Brougham, only 6 month old.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.
On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land admeasuring 16,000 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.
The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.
For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,
By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.
On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 12th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longclothes, &c., &c.
16 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
10 ,, Grey Dhotties.
10 ,, White Longcloth.
500 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.
200 ,, ,, Damasks.
300 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
3 Bales Water Twist.
3 Cases Fancy gilt Ornament Glassware.
50 Plated Waiters.
20 Dozen American Chairs without arms.
1 Case Assorted Buttons.
5 ,, ,, Wallpapers.
1 ,, ,, Pictures in Gilt frames.
By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Jamnadass Tulsidass : C. V. & Co. / 1 Case Gilt frames.
On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, Napier Road, next to Mr. S. P. Framjee's Bungalow, all the materials (with the exception of soil) of a Bungalow, assessed under No. 150, now standing in a Garden belonging to Dwarkadass Vessonjee, Esquire.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th March 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.
EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following :—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."
Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.
SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.
CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.
Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

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